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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Conflicting News from the Battle-Fields of Bohemia.

Severe Fighting on the 27th and 28th of June.

Austria and Prussia Both Claim to Have Gained the Advantage.

Prussia Obtains a Firm Foothold on Bohemian Soil.

The Balance of Success Apparently Against Austria.

Further Details of the Battle of Custozza.

The Italians Abandon the Original Plan of Campaign.

Surrender of the Hanoverian Army to the Prussians.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port yesterday, with news to the 1st inst. The news from the seat of war in Bohemia is vague and conflicting. A full summary will be found in letters of our correspondence, and in the copious extracts we present from our foreign files.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

An Exciting Week in Europe—Defeat of the Italian Army in Venetia—Probable Losses—Strength of the Quadrilateral—Austrian Victories in Bohemia—A War of Families—Unity of Austria—The Conservatives on the War—Catholics and Protestants—A Possible Solution—Reading Between the Lines.

LONDON, Saturday, June 30, 1866.

No one can say that Europe is dull this week. We have had a change of Ministry in England, an insurrection in Madrid, and great battles in Venetia and Bohemia. The Tories are once more in power in England, and Austria rejoices over two brilliant victories. Where shall I begin?

The feelings of Englishmen are most enlisted in the Italian conflict. Half of England mourns the fate of VICTOR EMMANUEL—the other, and it must be said just now, the stronger half—rejoices in the victory of the Archduke ALBERT. These may exaggerate the importance of the victory—the others try hard to conceal the mortification of the defeat.

Now that VICTOR EMMANUEL is beaten, driven back across the Mincio and the Po—for the army of CIALDINI has been obliged to retreat, as well as that of the King—there are plenty to blame Gen. LAMARMORA, or whoever planned the campaign, for its foolhardiness. But an attacking and invading army must begin somewhere, and the Italians could never expect a better opportunity to attack the Quadrilateral than while the Prussians were pouring their vast columns of troops into Bohemia. The Italians had a great superiority in numbers—two or three to one—unbounded enthusiasm, and abundant self-confidence. "On to Venice!" was the cry of the nation. What could the King do but select the most promising point of attack, and "on" accordingly. So he chose the most accessible and most available of the four great fortresses of the famous Quadrilateral, crossed the Mincio at the head of an army of 100,000 men—some say 120,000—with an abundance of artillery, marched toward the centre of the Quadrilateral, and was then attacked by a force of, it is said, not more than 60,000 Austrians, driven from position after position, fighting with great resolution a long Summer's day—the fierce Neapolitans, it is said, throwing down their muskets and taking to their knives—but beaten at last, their strongest position taken by assault, artillery lost, prisoners taken, one division of the army in confusion, if not demoralized, and the whole compelled to retreat—to recross into the Italian territory, and prepare for another effort. Of the losses, no official accounts as yet. The most likely report is that the Austrians lost 7,000 and the Italians 10,000. Some carry the Italian loss as high as 15,000, and the Austrians to 10,000. The crossing of the Po by the division of CIALDINI has been for the time abandoned, as it was a part of the general operation. GARIBALDI, with some 8,000 volunteers, as many as have been armed, is on the western shore of Lake Garda—not so far on the road either to Munich or Venice as his enthusiastic admirers have imagined. The Tyrol is a hard road to travel. It is full of riflemen, better shots than the high-spirited but inexperienced boys, who make up the bulk of the Italian force. These mountaineers are devoted to Austria, and they will hold to their rocky fortresses like grim death. They know every foot of the country, and I see no prospect of taking Venice by this route.

Nor to tell the truth, does the prospect look very promising in any quarter. Each fortress of the Quadrilateral is stronger than Sevastopol. The whole region is an intrenched camp—one great fortification. The army which defends it knows every foot of the ground. The men have manœuvred all over it, and the Austrian army was never in such discipline or such spirits as now. Good judges consider the infantry almost, if not quite equal to the French; the cavalry is large and superior; the artillery excellent. Now, this army must be beaten before one of the fortresses can be besieged. Is it probable that VICTOR EMMANUEL will have better fortune in his next effort? It is said that he wrote to the Emperor of the French, after his defeat, that he should make another attempt in a week, and either succeed or never be heard of more; and this is thought to be characteristic enough to be probable. At Florence the grief and disappointment are intense, for there was no idea that their great and patriotic army could be defeated.

The Austrians have been very moderate in every way. They have acted so far upon the defensive, and have shown no disposition to invade either Prussia or Italy in any force. It is from policy, no doubt, that they did not follow the retreating Italian army. On the North, BENEDEK has been quiet and impenetrable, until the Prussians, advancing in three columns into Bohemia, were almost at the gates of Prague. He waited perhaps to hear the news from Venetia; but when the two armies had exchanged congratulations over the victory of Custozza, he thought it time to stop the progress of the Prussians, who had overrun all Northern Germany without opposition, and who had now advanced into the heart of a hostile province. So on the 26th, 27th and 28th, in a series of long, desperate, and doubtless sanguinary conflicts. In some of these, of lesser importance, the Prussians claim to have the advantage. In the more important ones, they suffered severely. In one they lost 18 guns. The last news we have at this writing is, that the Prussians had lost all their artillery, and were in full retreat. And to lose all one's artillery, and be in full retreat through a hostile country which they have wasted, pursued by Poles, Hungarians and Croats, is not a pleasant position for the Prince Royal of Prussia.

The sympathies of the Queen of England must be strangely divided in this contest. The husband of her eldest daughter commands a division of the Prussian army, in which near relatives of her late husband occupy prominent positions. The husband of her second daughter has a command in the Austrian army. Prince TECK, just married to the Princess MARY of Cambridge, has accepted a command in the Austrian army, and sets out for the seat of war, with his bride, before the honeymoon is half over. There is scarcely a member of any royal family in Europe who is not mixed up in this war. A dozen princes of Northern Germany have already lost their crowns and kingdoms. Some are exiles in Austria, some prisoners in Prussia. The King of Hanover, with his army of 20,000 men is hemmed in by the Prussians, and considering whether he shall be obliged to capitulate, or whether the Federal Army of Frankfort may not come to his rescue. The King of Saxony escaped with his whole army; but BISMARCK says of him and the others, that if they ever get back they will not recognize their kingdoms, so rapid and radical are changes he is making. When VICTOR EMMANUEL was starting to cross the Mincio, he telegraphed the fact to his son-in-law, the King of Portugal. "You will hear from me in a few days," said the King. "Tell MARIA." The King of Portugal has heard of him, and, I presume, has told MARIA.

What next? Gen. BENEDEK, if he is at all equal to his reputation and the hopes that have been based upon his supposed skill and energy, ought to not only drive the Prussians out of Bohemia, but he should be able to mass an army upon the frontier of Saxony that would march straight to Berlin. Austria, with the contingents of the Federal States has now an army of 1,100,000. Up to this hour I have not seen a sign of opposition, much less of insurrection, in any part of the Empire. The Hungarian press seems to be unanimous in support of the Emperor. There is not, so far, a symptom of rising in Venetia. Gen. BENEDEK has no distrust of the Italians in his army. They have no more liking for the Prussians than have the Austrians themselves. In Hungary the Roman Catholic Bishops have met and offered the Church property of the kingdom to the Emperor as a security for a loan. In Italy the Legislature proposes to borrow 400,000,000 francs of ROTHSCHILD on similar security; only in Italy it is taken from the clergy against their will.

According to the best judgment I can form, Austria is more united in defence than either Italy or Prussia in attack. She is certainly stronger than either, and appears to be stronger than both. She is supported by the hearty coöperation of all Southern Germany, while Prussia has to hold and control the unwilling Provinces she has overrun; for there seems to be no doubt that both in Prussia and the smaller States the Bismarck policy is anything but popular. The Union Party is divided. A portion accepts BISMARCK and the war as a means of bringing about a unity, which they hope hereafter to control; but others are not disposed to have union at the cost of subjugation.

Let me do Gen. BENEDEK the justice to say that the brilliant General Order which I translated last week was not the genuine one, which was moderate and dignified, like all the Austrian dispatches. The party of action in France, Italy and Germany fights with the pen, and is great on *canards*.

There is an apprehension that the Conservative Government in England may take the part of Austria, and be more disposed than the Liberals to depart from the non-intervention policy. I do not think so. Lord STANLEY, the expected Foreign Secretary, is as moderate and liberal as any one can desire. No one can be more reticent than Mr. DISRAELI. If the Conservatives are not as strongly committed to the cause of Italian unity as Mr. GLADSTONE, there is little danger of any interference if the war can be kept in its present limits. If Turkey is threatened, or the Danubian Principalities, England would act, unless overpowered by some European combination. At the same time, there is no doubt that the sympathies of the Conservatives, and of the moderate Liberals who support them at this time, are with Austria. Mr. KINGLAKE and Mr. ROBERT PEEL have expressed their minds very freely on the subject. The Catholic vote which was given almost entirely to the late Administration, could scarcely be expected to be given to the partisans of GARIBALDI, or in favor of driving the Pope to take refuge in Malta.

Before this war began, I spoke of its religious character. Very little of this appears on the surface, but it is, notwithstanding, a strong element in the contest. Austria, and the German States with Austria, are four-fifths Catholic. Even the King and Queen of Saxony are Catholic, though the Saxons are mostly Protestants. Prussia, and the States she has violently annexed, are on the other hand, three-fourths Protestant. The Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL, though nominally Catholic, by annexing the States of the Church, abolishing religious orders, and confiscating church property, has acquired Protestant sympathies, and by the same means the enmity of Catholics. But the liberality of the Governments of Austria and Bavaria toward their Protestant subjects has been so marked as to call out spontaneous expressions of satisfaction and fidelity. Austria, therefore, has the sympathies of Catholic Europe; and so long as she adheres to a moderate policy it is very doubtful if any Catholic country can be induced to join in the war against her. France, it may be said, created Italian unity—but he who studies France to-day must strongly doubt whether she would fight another battle of Solferino—he may even doubt whether, under similar circumstances, she would repeat the campaign of 1859. The Austrian army has never been satisfied with that campaign or its results. They were barely defeated; they had a reserve of 160,000 men one day's march in their rear, and they had the Quadrilateral to fall back upon, which even NAPOLEON might hesitate to attack. But there were two Emperors, horrified at the carnage of their first field of battle, and one of them was young, and, without consulting Ministers or Generals, he made a hasty, and, as the Austrian General's hold, an unnecessary peace. But this Emperor of Austria is a frank, loyal and liberal man, and it is by no means impossible that he may wish at this moment to do more for Italy than he did at Villa Franca—to abandon more than he lost at Solferino. It is not impossible that Austria may yield something on her southern border, while she gains strength and security in the north. She might raze the Quadrilateral, and freely give independence to Venetia, if by that means she could dictate the terms of peace at Berlin, and place herself at the head of a new German confederation. This solution, it must be admitted, would satisfy England, France, Denmark, Italy, and perhaps Russia. I do not say that this is possible, but I do not consider it impossible.

The armies on the Main are almost within gun shot of each other, and any hour may bring news of other important actions. Those already fought can only be considered as preludes to the great engagements which must soon follow.

The last insurrection in Madrid has been unusually extensive and sanguinary. The soldiers massacred their officers, and distributed arms to the people, who threw up barricades. Several officers of high rank were wounded—many of a lower grade were killed. There was artillery firing in the streets for several hours. The killed and wounded are said to have amounted to 1,000 or 1,200. Then came the trials by drum-head court martial, and the shooting of the leaders in the insurrection. Thirty or more non-commissioned officers were shot the first day, and thirty or forty more, including some of the more active of the populace, were to follow. The Progressive papers have been suppressed; but we are assured by the revolutionists that this is not the end. Madrid, however, is not Spain.

I am wrong, perhaps, in writing as if I were your European correspondent; but how can I do otherwise. There are no boundaries to our interests at this moment. Our telegrams come from Berlin, Florence and Vienna. Local interests are almost ludicrously subordinate. The Reform Bill agitation is a very small business, and confined, for the most part, to very small people. There have been demonstrations around the doors of the Houses of Parliament—boys, girls and ragamuffins, cheering, hissing and groaning prominent members of either party. But these mobs were of so little consequence that the police did not think it needful to notice them. Lord ELCHO was hissed and hooted at the close of the review in Hyde Park, and the mob broke one of his windows in St. James-square; but this, to a real London mob was mere child's play. A formal meeting in Trafalgar-square may have gathered a crowd of eight or ten thousand persons, of whom as many hundred may have really cared something about the proceedings. The rest would have gathered to hear negro minstrels, or to applaud and groan anybody. The Ministry has destroyed itself—it has been beaten by its own party—and Mr. GLADSTONE has not been sustained by the country. The Queen was well advised in not consenting to a dissolution, for nothing demanded it. For a Ministry to lose a majority, or 70 votes, in one session, and then dissolve a newly-elected Parliament, would be simply an outrage. There is an inconvenience in changing an administration in the midst of this European war; but, much as Englishmen may love peace, there are many who are by no means satisfied with the position of England in the estimation of Europe.

The time may come when England will accept Mr. BRIGHT for a leader—when the masses of the people will demand what the Trafalgar-square meeting declared must now be insisted upon—manhood suffrage; but this would require a violent revolution, the elements of which do not now exist. First of all, the intelligence is wanting. It would require a generation of careful training to make England fit for a Democratic Government. I believe there are a million of Englishmen less qualified to vote intelligently than an equal number of colored Americans of African descent engaged in cultivating plantations in the Southern States of the American Union. Mr. ROEBUCK said his gardener did not know who the Duke of WELLINGTON was. Does anybody believe there was a negro in Arkansas who had not a tolerable idea of Gen. JACKSON?

A clever Frenchman has summed up the result of the Reform struggle in England as consisting of a session lost, a ministry which has committed suicide, and a *soubriquet*—"adullamite." The last is the happy invention of Mr. BRIGHT.

The mystery of the flood of gold pouring into Paris from England and America is explained. The Germans at Frankfort are buying Austrian stock, and to enable them to do this they are selling American. American stocks went up, and they sent to New-York and realized. Austrian stocks are now considered a good investment, so gold flows from New-York to Vienna, accumulating at what is now considered the safest place in Europe—the French Capital—for London has lost caste financially of late by the heavy bank failures, from which so many foreigners have suffered.

England continues to be astonished and delighted by the energy of the American Government in putting a final stop to Fenianism. It is quite beyond the most sanguine anticipations. No laudation is loud enough; only there are always grumblers, and these are asking why a Government which can act with such energy, when an invasion had actually taken place, could not have prevented it altogether. Why did their own Government let the same conspiracy go on for years until it came to a head in Ireland? The whole matter will now fall into the charge of the new Administration, and here will be one of its most serious difficulties, for the greatest enemies to a liberal reform in Ireland are the Tories of Ireland. Earl DERBY cannot move in this direction without encountering opposition in his own party.

The social war of strikes and lockouts continues, but of late the workmen are getting the worst of it. In Sheffield, some of the weaker firms have failed, but the rest hold out, and the workmen, after drawing heavily upon their funds, have been obliged to give in. The same on the Clyde; and now that the funds of the Workingmen's Societies have been reduced, the masters in Scotland have turned upon them and struck for lower wages, which the men must take or be locked out. So it is a game two can play at; and it may come to be a very rough one, unless means be found to settle amicably and equitably these vexed questions. MONADNOCK.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

THE BATTLE AT SKALITZ.

Austrian Accounts.

The telegrams are greatly at variance as to the result of the engagement between the Austrians and Prussians on the 27th, near Skalitz. A Vienna telegram of the 28th says: "It is officially announced that in the battle near Skalitz, yesterday, the Prussians lost many prisoners and 18 guns. After the battle a Prussian Major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal BENEDEK, under protection of a flag-of-truce, to solicit an armistice, but the demand was refused."

Another Vienna dispatch of the same date says: "The official reports fully confirm the victory of the Sixth Austrian Army Corps over the Army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, at Skalitz. The following details have been received of the brilliant encounter which took place yesterday at Oswiecin.

The Austrian forces, composed of one battalion and a half of infantry, two squadrons of uhlans, and half a field battery, drove back the enemy with heavy losses across the Vistula, after a struggle which lasted ten hours. The Prussian forces consisted of three companies of fussileers, three battalions of landwehr, one entire regiment of uhlans and half a field battery.

The Prussian defeat was completed by charges of the Austrian cavalry.

A Cracow dispatch confirms the repulse of the Prussians, with heavy loss, at Oswieczin on the 27th.

Prussian Accounts.

Prussian accounts of the affair at Skalitz are as follows:

NACHOD, Wednesday, June 27.

An important battle, in which cavalry and infantry were principally engaged, has been in progress to-day up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Austrians were driven back from near Skalitz to Jaromiers. Three flags and many prisoners were taken by the Prussians. The loss on either side is not yet known.

PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, REINEZ, Wednesday, June 27—Evening.

This morning, the army commanded by the Crown Prince of Prussia came upon a strong body of the enemy at Nachod, consisting of the Austrian Ramming Corps, a division of the reserve cavalry, and the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein's division of cavalry. A severe engagement ensued, which lasted until 3 P. M. The Austrians were compelled to retreat, pursued by the Prussian cavalry. Their loss was considerable, that of the Prussians trifling. The Crown Prince was present at the engagement. Three guns and two standards were taken. Many of the Austrian cavalry were captured.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

Another engagement between the Prussians and Austrians is reported to have taken place on the 28th, near Trautenau, the latter being compelled to fall back. The Prussians are said to have captured ten guns and many prisoners, including Col. Count WIMPFEN, Commander of an Austrian regiment. The Prussians advanced in the direction of Jaromierz.

Reported Prussian Victories.

The following late telegrams from Berlin speak decidedly of material successes on the part of Prussia:

BERLIN, Friday, June 29.

The Corps of the Guards (Life Guards) yesterday defeated the Tenth Austrian Army Corps, under Gen. GABLENZ, after an obstinate engagement. The Austrians lost several thousand prisoners, some field pieces and a large quantity of war material. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, in conjunction with Gen. HERWARTH BITTENFELD, captured Munchengratz yesterday, after a successful engagement with the Austrians, taking 800 prisoners. The enemy retired to Furstenbruck with the loss of 2,000 men; the Prussian loss much less. Yesterday, the Prussian Fifth Corps, under Gen. STEINMETZ, which, on the 27th, drove back the Austrian corps to Josephstadt, again compelled the enemy to retire, after a severe contest. Numerous trophies were captured by the Prussians.

The Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th, near Nachod, by our First Army Corps; on the 28th, at Trautenau, by the Corps of the Guards, (Life Guards,) at Munchengratz, by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. At Trautenau, the Austrians had from 3,000 to 4,000 killed and wounded, and lost several thousand prisoners. Our loss at the same place was about 1,000.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in this city on account of the success of the Prussian army yesterday. An immense crowd assembled before the Royal Palace to-day, and paraded the streets with flags. A congratulatory address to the King was in preparation.

BERLIN, Friday, June 29—Afternoon.

In yesterday's battle the Fifth Prussian Army Corps, under Gen. STEINMITZ, was opposed by the Sixth and Eighth Austrian Corps under the Archduke LEOPOLD. The number of prisoners captured from the Austrian corps, under Gen. GABLENZ, in yesterday's engagement at Trantenau, was 2,000.

BERLIN, Friday, June 29—Evening.

An address was presented this evening to the King by a deputation of the inhabitants, and a serenade was given before the Royal Palace, during which several of the national airs were played. The King appeared repeatedly on the balcony. The crowd was immense.

About 5,000 Austrian prisoners from Nachod, and 3,000 from Trautenau, have been sent to Posen. The Crown Prince of Prussia's report to the King upon the battle in which the Fifth Prussian Army Corps was engaged, states that twenty-eight battalions of Austrians took part in the conflict, while the Prussian forces consisted of only twenty-two battalions, of which the reserve did not come into close quarters with the enemy. The Crown Prince adds, that considering the brilliant victory which had been achieved, the Prussian loss was very small and did not exceed 500 to 600 men, among whom, however, were many officers. The losses sustained by the Austrians were very considerable. Altogether, on both sides, about 4,000 men were placed *hors du combat*.

Latest Official Austrian Dispatches.

The following is the latest official Austrian telegram relating to the fighting on the 28th:

PARDUBITZ, June 29.

The Prussians yesterday were defeated by the Austrian forces under GABLENTZ, leaving behind one-third of their army killed and wounded. They withdrew to Prussian territory toward Glatz.

After occupying Jicin yesterday, the Prussians were attacked by the cavalry division of Gen. EDELSHEIM. They were driven out of Jicin and repulsed toward Turnau.

In consequence of this defeat, the Prussians last night evacuated Melink, Danse and Leipa, and withdrew in great haste to Meimes.

The Prussian losses by Gen. EDELSHEIM's attack were enormous.

The strategic operation of the Austrian army was completely successful. The junction of Prince Frederick Charles with the army of Silesia was prevented.

The Austrian losses in the battles of the last three days are estimated at scarcely two thousand killed and wounded. The Prussian loss is at least equal.

The Hanoverian Army.

It is officially stated that 6,000 Prussians, under General FLIES attacked on the 27th, the Hanoverian army, near Langensalza, in order to cut off its retreat southwards. The Hanoverian forces were 20,000 strong, and superior to the Prussians, both in artillery and cavalry. The Prussians fought with valor. The losses are considerable. General FLIES having attained his strategical objects, resumed his position south of Langensalza. The Hanoverians appear to have marched northwards from Langensalza through Muhlhausen, in the direction of Sonderhausen.

A later account says: The Hanoverian army is retiring by forced marches from Muhlhausen, in the direction of Sonderhausen. The Prussians confidently expect that it will shortly be completely surrounded.

The Prussians had entered Troppan without meeting with any resistance.

It is asserted that the united Austrian and Federal troops will in future march under German colors.

A Berlin dispatch of the 29th says: "The Hanoverians were being surrounded by Prussian corps, and fresh negotiations were in progress for a capitulation."

Another Berlin dispatch of the same date announces that the Hanoverian army surrendered at discretion on that day. The King and Crown Prince of Hanover, and the officers of the Hanoverian army are said to have pledged their words not to fight against Prussia during the present war. The officers retained their side arms, and the men were disarmed and sent to their homes. The war material was given up to the Prussians.

The Federal Army upon the March.

The whole Federal army at Frankfort and its environs had set out upon the march. An engagement was expected shortly.

The Situation in Bohemia—The Contradictory Dispatches—Material Success of Prussia.

From the London Times, June 27.

Unless the news from Berlin misrepresent greatly the occurrences of the last two days, *the Prussian arms have achieved a solid success.* The battle at Nachod or Skalitz, which was described by the Austrians as a victory of their own, is now claimed by the Prussians. It is impossible to reconcile the two opposite accounts, and we must leave the truth to be determined by the great purifier of history—time. Vienna officially announces that in the battle the Prussians were completely repulsed from Skalitz, and that they lost a number of prisoners and 18 guns. According to another narrative they retreated so hastily that they left their dead and wounded behind them. On the other hand it is announced from Berlin that in a two days' engagement on the 27th and 28th the Prussians had the advantage. We can only conclude that there has been sharp fighting on these two days between the frontier and Josephstadt. To whom the victory is to be adjudged, or whether there was a victory at all, we have as yet no means of deciding.

But telegraphic dispatches, however partial they may be, contain an element which enables the reader to form for himself some notion of what has been done. Unless they are absolutely false, they give with tolerable accuracy the position of the armies. And though an advance is not necessarily the precursor of success, yet when we find an army maintaining its position in an enemy's country, and gradually moving forward, we have reason to suppose that it cannot have been worsted. Tried by this test, the Prussians are at least gaining ground. The positions they occupy must either have been won from the enemy or abandoned by him through weakness, or for stragetical purposes. The Prussian dispatches are to the effect that on the 28th the Guard defeated the Tenth Austrian Army Corps, under Gen. GABLENZ, after an obstinate engagement, in which the Austrians lost several thousand prisoners, several field pieces and a large quantity of *matériel*. The Austrian loss in killed and wounded is placed at between 3,000 and 4,000. On the same day Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, in conjunction with Gen. BITTENFIELD, captured Munchengrantz, after a successful engagement with the enemy, in which he took 800 prisoners. The Austrians retired to Furstenbruck with the loss of 2,000 men. These encounters prove that the Prussians had advanced considerably beyond the frontier.

Furstenbrück, to which the Austrians are said to have retired, is some twenty-five or thirty miles from the frontier on the direct road to Prague, and we may conclude that the main body of the Prussian army has so far found the way open to it in its invasion of the Austrian territory. But it is not in this line alone that the Prussians are advancing. Whatever may have been the result of the battle of the 27th at Skalitz, the Prussians appear to be still in full force between the Silesian frontier and Josephstadt. The Prussian Fifth Corps, which is said to have been successful against the Austrians in the battle of the 27th, was again opposed on the 28th to the Sixth and Eighth Austrian corps, under the Archduke LEOPOLD, and it is reported to have gained signal advantages over it. We thus find the Prussians firmly established on Bohemian territory, after fighting three severe actions. Whatever may be the wisdom of their invasion of Bohemia, the enemy has not as yet shown the ability to drive them from it. Field-Marshal BENEDEK commands one of the largest and finest armies in Europe, and it would be hasty to suppose that, because the first fortnight of the war has not witnessed any extraordinary achievment on his part, his resources, therefore, are at an end his reputation is diminished. We can quite believe that the battles which have been fought are only the beginning of a fiercely-contested campaign, and that Prussia must put forth all her strength if she would hold what she has gained not merely in Bohemia, but even in Germany proper. The Austrian Government is bringing into the field every man whom it can muster throughout its extended empire. The discipline of the army and its organization are excellent, and the soldiers are like soldiers all over the world, somewhat inclined to complain when newly conscribed, but after a few weeks zealous for their flag, their General, and even their cause. But though this war, if it continue, will probably give the world some of the bloodiest battles of the age, there is no reason to believe that the Austrians have any chance of accomplishing the design with which they set out—the invasion of the Prussian territory, the capture of Berlin, and the restoration of Schleswig-Holstein to independence. The promptitude of the Prussian Government first deranged the Austrian and Federal plans, and the prowess of the Prussian Army seems entirely to defeat them. The Austrians began with the belief that they possessed the soil of Saxony as their own, and could advance from a splendid military position over the Prussian plains. They also fancied they had allies in the midst and in the rear of their adversaries, and that Hanover, the Hesses, Brunswick, the Mecklenburgs, and a number of other sovereignties would harass and help in prostrating the Berlin Government. How completely these expectations have been disappointed need not be said. The undue haste of Austria in demanding Federal execution from the Diet has given all her allies as a prey to her threatened enemy. The plans of her General have been deranged, the passes through which he was to issue as an invader are in the hands of the Prussians, whom he finds now on the Imperial soil, where, if they are not likely to make important conquests, they, at any rate, prevent the enemy from invading and spoiling their own territory. The fortune of war must change very much indeed before any of the objects for which the German Potentates began this contest can be accomplished. As regards the military qualities of the two armies, they are probably not unequally matched. The Austrians are more thoroughly disciplined soldiers, and animated by a more professional spirit; but their opponents are more educated and intelligent, and have the material advantage of possessing a weapon which proves its superiority on every field. In the ensuing campaign we may fairly expect that, though the contest will be terrible, neither Power will gain any such decided advantages as will approach to conquest. We do not expect that the Prussians will conquer Bohemia or reach Vienna; there is little probability that the Austrians will take Berlin, lead back the King of Hanover to his throne, or give the Elbe Duchies to their Duke. If, then, the two Powers remain at the close of the war substantially as they are at present, the gains will be on the side of the belligerent which has obtained the earliest advantages. Prussia has only to keep what she has already acquired, and she will be the real victor of the war.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The Advance into Bohemia—Graphic Description of the March.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST ARMY, HIRSCHFELD, Friday, June 22.

The Southern boundary of Saxon Lusatia runs forward for a distance of about 15 English miles within the general line of the Bohemian frontier of Austria. In the salient angle of Saxony formed by this peculiar tracing of the border line stands within Saxon territory the frontier town of Zittau. This town covers the issue of the passes which lead from Reichenberg and Friedland, in Bohemia, through the mountains into Lusatia, and commands the railway which by the pass of Reichenberg runs from Pardubitz to Bautzen. About six miles to the northeast of Zittau and about seventeen southwest of Görlitz the village of Hirschfeld is situated on the Neisse, at a point where the river receives a small affluent called the Kipper. In this village the headquarters of the First Army have to-day been established. Directly to the south are clearly seen the bold swelling masses of the Bohemian Mountains, which here rise higher than in any part of the chain except where the Schneekoppe looms over the passes which lead into Silesia. The break in the mountain line, which shows the defile through which passes the road to Reichenberg, can be distinctly seen from here. Many eyes are often turned toward the gap in the clear relief of the hills against the sky, and many seek to know whether Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has come south to force that pass or expects the Austrians to issue from it. But those who have to-day marched along the 17 miles of dusty road from Görlitz can have little doubt with what object the First Army is here; the amount of transport which stretched in almost a continuous line for 12 miles of the way told clearly that it was attached to an army destined for more than the mere defence of a frontier.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES to-day broke up his quarters at Görlitz, drew a great part of the First Army together, and launched it by the two roads which lead through Zittau and Seidenberg respectively toward the Austrian frontier. The headquarters staff left Görlitz about three this afternoon, and pushed along a road crowded with marching troops and military carriages to this village. The road from Görlitz to this place was covered with an almost unbroken stream of infantry regiments, batteries of artillery, cavalry detachments, military carriages, and a long line of country wagons as supplementary transport, while the thick cloud of dust which rose about a mile and a half to the left showed that an equally strong column was pushing forward by the Seidenberg road. The heat was great, and the dust, rising in dense clouds from beneath the feet of the men and horses, or wheels of the carriages, hung heavily upon the marching columns; but the men stepped out cheerily, for they were anxious to advance, and they did not seem to suffer from fatigue. One regiment, the Ninth, has just marched in here, with its drums and fifes playing, ranks closed up, no stragglers, and the men keeping step so well that, but for the dust on their clothes and appointments, they might be imagined to be going for instead of returning from a march.

The *chaussée* leading from Görlitz to Zittau is broad enough to allow four carriages to pass. The march was excellently arranged; there was no confusion, and no halts to be made except those which were necessary to allow the men to rest. The carriages of the Military Train were scrupulously kept to one side of the road, so as to leave the rest clear for the troops. Its own baggage marched in the rear of each battalion, but it was not much; only one wagon with the reserve ammunition, a cart for the officers' baggage, and three or four pack-horses to carry the Paymasters' books and the doctors' medicines. The soldiers marched strongly; their faces were lit up with excitement, for they knew that every pace brought them nearer to the enemy, and they long for battle. The country people on the road or working by the wayside exchanged kind words with the men, and expressed many good wishes for their success, and did so with sincerity, for the Prussian soldiers who have been billeted in the Saxon hamlets have made themselves great favorites with the villagers.

Never was a march better conducted. The standing crops which fringe the road for almost its entire length, were in no single place either trampled down or passed through. The road was crowded and dusty, but the men never felt it; and, if there was a halt where corn grew by the wayside, no soldier went further from the line of march than to sit on the narrow fringe of grass which separates the *chaussée* from the cultivated ground, and in no cases were the fields intruded upon. The staff officers, too, with a wise provision for the comfort of the troops, and with a careful regard for the farmers, had arranged that halts of long duration should be made by alternate regiments at places where the hay had been cut and carried home, and the short grass could, without itself suffering any harm, afford relief to the heated feet of the soldiers.

CASTLE OF GRAFENSTEIN, June 23.

The troops which advanced yesterday toward Bohemia were not allowed last night to cross the frontier; they were halted just before reaching the boundary line, and there spent the night. Thus they did not yesterday evening quite reach Friedland, but bivouacked at a little distance short of that town. This morning at daybreak Prince FREDERICK CHARLES sent one of his aides-de-camp, Major VON RAUCH, to announce to the commander of the nearest Austrian post that he in the course of the day intended to pass the Bohemian frontier. VON RAUCH, as is usual in such cases, accompanied by a trumpeter whom he caused constantly to sound, and himself waving a white handkerchief, fell in with one of the Austrian patrols, which was furnished by RADETZKY's Hussars. The patrol fired on the staff officer, fortunately without effect; he boldly rode up to it, and on explaining the object of his visit was conducted blindfolded to the commandant of the advanced post, which was REICHENBERG; this officer, of course, apologized for the mistake which his patrol had made, and the aide-de-camp, after a long and early ride, was escorted back to within a short distance of the Saxon frontier, where he soon met the advancing columns of his own army.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES last night issued the following General Order to the First Army:

HEADQUARTERS, GORLITZ, June 22.

SOLDIERS!—Austria, faithless and regardless of treaties, has for some time, without declaring war, not respected the Prussian frontier in Upper Silesia. I therefore, likewise, without a declaration of war, might have passed the frontier of Bohemia. I have not done so. To-day I have caused a public declaration to be sent, and to-day we enter the territory of the enemy in order to defend our own country.

Let the undertaking rest with God! Let us leave our affairs in the hands of Him who rules the hearts of men, who decides the fate of nations and the issue of battles. As it stands written in Holy Writ: "Let your hearts beat to God, and your hands on the enemy."*

In this war are concerned—you know it—the maintenance of Prussia's most sacred rights, and the very existence of our dear native land. Her enemies have declared their intention to dismember and to destroy her. Shall the streams of blood which your fathers and mine poured out under FREDERICK the Great, in the War of Independence, and which we ourselves lately shed at Düppel and Alsen, have been spilt in vain? Never! We will maintain Prussia as she is, and by victories make her stronger and mightier. We would be worthy of our fathers.

We rely on the God of our fathers, who will be mighty in us, and will bless the arms of Prussia.

So, forward with our old battle cry, "With God for King and Fatherland? Long live the King!!"

FREDERICK CHARLES, General of Cavalry.

To-day, with the First Prussian Army, he has crossed the frontier into Bohemian territory. The troops were early under arms, and fell into their ranks a little after daybreak, under a steady downfall of drizzling rain. They had to march many miles from their billets to the places where they were to form columns for the advance, but they stepped out well over slippery grass and sloppy roads, and were all ranged in proper order close to the Austrian frontier, but still on Saxon ground, a little after 7. At 6 the Commander-in-Chief left his last night's quarters at Hirschfeld, and by the Zittau road reached the frontier a little before 8. The frontier is marked on the road by a toll-house, in front of which a long bar supplies the place of a gate. This bar balances near its end furthest from the toll-house on a pivot, and by means of a weight on the end of its shorter arm can be raised almost perpendicularly upward when the road is to be left open for a free passage. On this bar are painted the alternate black and gold stripes which are the distinctive colors of Austria. The bar was raised to-day, but not quite in a vertical position; high enough to allow a man on horseback to ride under it, it still sloped over the road. It was here that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES took up his position to watch his troops march over the border. He had hardly arrived there before he gave the necessary orders, and in a few moments the Ulans, who formed the advanced guard of the regiments that marched by this line, were over the frontier. Then followed the infantry. As the leading ranks of each battalion arrived at the first point on the road from which they caught sight of the Austrian colors that showed the frontier, they raised a cheer, which was quickly caught up by those in rear, and was repeated again and again till, when the men came up to the toll-house and saw their soldier Prince standing on the border line, it swelled into a roar of rapturous delight, which only ceased to be replaced by a martial song that was caught up by each battalion as it poured into Bohemia. Their chief himself stood by the roadside calm and collected; but he gazed proudly on the passing sections, and well he might, for never did an army cross an enemy's frontier better equipped, better cared for, or with a higher courage than that which marched out of Saxony to-day. Ever and anon he would call from a passing battalion some officer or soldier who had before served under him, and with a kindly inquiry or cheerful word won a heart, for soldiers love officers who take an interest in them. Everywhere to-day has the Prince been greeted by the troops with loud cries of joy; as he rode along the way by which the regiments were marching they cheered him continuously. At one point his reception was peculiarly remarkable. A Pomeranian regiment, (the Second,) which had served under him when he was a divisional general, had piled its arms for a halt, and the men were lying down by the side of the road to rest. Suddenly the word was passed among them that the Prince was coming; with one accord they sprang as if by magic to their feet, made two long lines along the road through which he might pass, and gave him such a cheer as only old soldiers can.

The concentration of the troops and the advance into Bohemia have been most excellently managed. This same army exactly a week ago entered Saxony, prepared to fight in that country; within that time Saxony has been entirely occupied, and yesterday the majority of the troops were again concentrated, and began their march into Austria. The advance has been conducted in this way: The troops last night were concentrated on the frontier; this morning, on the right, HERWARTH VON BITTENFELD pushed forward two columns from Dresden by the valley of the Elbe into Bohemia; Prince FREDERICK CHARLES advanced from Saxony; his troops marched in five columns; the column on the right followed the high road from Zittau; the right centre column marched along the railway lying to the left of that road; the centre column followed a road to the left of the railway. The left centre column marched by the Friedland road, and the left column by another road east of this highway. Thus on a broad front, and by several roads all within a distance which would allow the different corps to concentrate in a very few hours, the army has moved to the front well in hand and without inconvenience to the troops. The march within Austrian territory has been distinguished by the same regard for private property that was so scrupulously observed in Saxony. The Austrian villagers at first looked on the irruption of the army of their northern kinsmen half in fear, half in curiosity, but soon they came to be on speaking terms with the soldiers, and then were quickly seen supplying them with drinking water and doing them other good services.

The castle of Grafenstein, in which the headquarters are fixed to-night, is the property of Count CLAM GALLAS, who commands the first Austrian corps in Bohemia; it is beautifully situated on the top of a hill, covered with thick foliage, which rises abruptly from the low ground of the valley of the Neisse. The Count has not left much furniture for the use of his unexpected guests, as nearly all the movables were sent away some time ago to Vienna, but a stock of mattresses have been found in the house, which the servants have good-naturedly lent to the temporary occupants, and the Prince and his staff are accommodated in shakedowns very comfortably in the rooms of an officer who is, perhaps, waiting to fight a battle with their army beyond the mountains. Two of RADETZKY's hussars have just been brought in prisoners; they were out with a patrol and came into a collision with a patrol of the Prussian regiment of Magdeburg hussars; in the skirmish the horses of these two Austrians were shot, and the men were taken. They are the first prisoners of the war. Fine, soldier-like looking men, one cannot help regretting that they are to be made prisoners of war, but they are treated kindly, and who knows but that the fate which has caused them to be taken now may have saved them from being killed in a subsequent battle? The rapid concentration of the army has produced some feats in marching which are quite extraordinary for troops who have only just taken the field. The Fifth Pomeranian Hussars marched three days successively for long distances, and yesterday made fifty English miles; they were again on the line of march to-day, with horses in excellent condition, and the men looking as if they had only just turned out of barracks. What the Austrians are going to do is still a mere matter of surmise. Their patrols are out in this direction, but only as they are all along the frontier; they do not appear to be in more strength here than anywhere else. BENEDEK may be making for Silesia, or intend to fight in Bohemia, for all that any one except those in his secrets can tell.

We are now on the northern defences of the mountains, and one day's march will, without opposition, take us through the passes. The highest hills are now so close that with a glass the stems of the fir-trees which clothe them can be easily distinguished. The road to Reichenberg lies straight before us, and it seems that we are going there, but in war who can tell what a day will bring forth?

To-day's march was different from yesterday's; it was a march which showed that the enemy might be found in front. The heavy baggage and reserve commissariat transport is all a day's march in rear; the only carriages which were present to-day in the column of route were the guns and wagons of the artillery, the hospital carriages, and the few wagons which are necessary to regiments when actually about to fight.

The advanced posts to-night are pushed forward about seven miles toward the interior of Bohemia; there are vigilant patrols and pickets out, and all is provided for against a surprise. These precautions are of course always necessary with an army in the field, but it does not appear as if in the present case their utility would be put to the test, for the Austrians do not seem to be in force in the neighborhood, and it is not likely that we shall fall in with them on this side of the mountains.

* The English version of this text may be substituted with advantage.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

News of the Austrian Victory at Custozza—Order of Marshal Benedek—The Austrian Soldiers and the People.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

BOMISCH TRUBAU, Monday, June 25.

The news of a victory at Custozza, in Italy, has filled this army with joy and pride. We hear that 2,000 prisoners are taken, and Prince AMADEUS wounded. Field-Marshal BENEDEK himself announced the glad tidings to a group of excited hearers this morning, since when little else has been talked of.

To the telegrams from Italy, Field-Marshal BENEDEK made the following reply in the name of the Army of the North:

TRUBAU, Monday, June 25.

Field-Marshal BENEDEK and the whole Imperial northern army, full of joyful admiration, send their hearty felicitations to the brave army of the south and the illustrious commander for the late glorious day of Custozza.

The campaign of the South has opened with a brilliant victory to our brothers in arms. A second glorious Custozza is emblazoned on Austria's Imperial shield of honor.

At the foot of the order containing these telegrams Field-Marshal BENEDEK added the following address to the troops:

Soldiers of the Imperial Army of the North!—You will hail this news with joy, and go forth to the approaching strife with increased enthusiasm, so that we shall soon inscribe on the same shield a new and glorious battle name, and announce to the Emperor a victory from the North also, for which your martial ardor is longing, and which your valor and devotion will win, to the cry of "Long live the Emperor.

This evening, as the Field Marshal, many of his staff, and civilians were present at a restaurant, the reply arrived from Italy, and was handed round to be read:

THE ARCHDUKE ALBRECHT TO FIELD-MARSHAL BENEDEK.

The Army of the South and its Commander give heartfelt thanks to their former General, well beloved, and to his gallant army, persuaded that they will soon be able to return felicitations upon a like success.

In a general order, dated the 12th of May, the Commander-in-Chief laid down certain principles which, as he said, were to be the Bible of the Northern army. A few selections may serve to indicate the spirit in which he wishes the troops to act.

He is to be addressed in all communications as "His Excellency the Field-Marshal Commander of the Army," without any unnecessary titles or high sounding phrases.

Health is to be cared for both by officers and men for the sake of the Emperor's service. No talk about differences of religion, birth or nationality; no jealousy nor unworthy rivalry. "We are one army, with but one object before our eyes, to deserve well of our common Fatherland, to show ourselves worthy of the Emperor's trust and love, and to earn his approval." Soldiers are told that they have nothing to do with politics. "And, above all, the strictest discipline is to be maintained." The officers must hold back their troops from excesses with "an iron grasp." On entering a foreign country everything is to be paid for. "Absolutely no plunder." Officers requiring horses must never pay less than the regulation price.

All these and many other rules show that the inhabitants have nothing to fear from the presence of the Nord Armée. War cannot be made without the infliction of much suffering, but as far as possible this will be confined to the armies in the field. Nor will they be left uncared for. Droves of oxen follow the troops or are collected from the surrounding country; excellent bread is sent from Prague and Vienna; hospitals are provided for the sick and wounded, whose wants will be attended to by a large staff of surgeons. The men are to my knowledge well clad, and, though forced marches must try the hardiest pedestrians, wagons are not wanting to relieve the fatigue of the weary and footsore. An Austrian army in the field carries no tents, and the weaker soldiers must suffer from bad weather. The soldier's accoutrements are light, his dress is easy, his rifle (with bayonet) weighs less than ten English pounds—much the same as our own Enfield, and his appearance is more workmanlike than picturesque. Recruits and service men still continue to arrive by train or road, yet the country is by no means drained of its resources. Plenty of stalwart fellows are still in plain clothes, ready to be called out if wanted. Indeed, the power of Austria and Bavaria to furnish men seems almost inexhaustible, to say nothing of the minor States, which follow in the Imperial train.

So long as money is to be had the army will not be allowed to suffer want. If we succeed in reaching Prussian ground contributions will no doubt be levied, but I am sure that the indignation caused by the alleged excesses of the enemy will not be allowed to vent itself in pillage, nor in the demand for anything but necessaries.

During the last three days much rain has fallen, and the roads are rather heavy. But on mountain roads the water soon drains off, and there is no check to the cavalry, artillery, and trains that are pushing through to-day.

A German View of the Situation.

From the Neue Preussiche (Krus) Zeitung, June 27.

By the declaration of these German States, which, at the behest of the defunct German Diet, refused to mobilize their troops, that they consider the former confederation dissolved; by the announcement that these States will adhere to Prussia; by the military occupation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse and Saxony, and the assumption of the Provisional Governments of these countries; by the expulsion and neutralization of the troops of these same countries; and finally by the commencement of offensive operations against the enemy in Bohemia, who stands there immovable like a riddle, by all these events the situation of Prussia has become clearer and her actions much more free that many considerations which before these events might have been considered as justifiable, have now passed away.

The Austrian Commandant BENEDEK supposed—and for that time correctly—that the Prussian garrison in Schleswig, (16,000 with the reserve,) the whole of the Eighth, (Rhenish,) and at least half of the Seventh (Westphalian) Corps, altogether 50,000 men, and the garrisons of Rastadt, Frankfort and Mayence, (together 18,000 new legions,) and perhaps a part of the Fifth (Posen) Army Corps, would not be opposed to him; that 20,000 Saxons, in the first line of very favorable positions, might be able to defend themselves against an advancing enemy, and that the Bavarians and Wurtembergers, and possibly the Rhine-Hessians, would prefer to join the Austrian Army of the North. This at one time correct expectation has been upset by the quick and powerful combined action of Prussia.

In Holstein everything is quiet; the name of the Duke of Augustenburg is no more mentioned, the Prussian Administration governs the both Duchies quietly—so much so, that Gen. VON MANTEUFFEL could withdraw the entire infantry division except the reserves, and with them could occupy Hanover. The withdrawal of the garrisons of Rastadt, Frankfort and Mayence, at which at first in Prussia many shook their heads, has liberated not less than 18,000 new legions, whose appearance in the field must be much more desirable than their continuance behind walls under doubtful and even painful restraints. By them the Seventh and Eighth Corps became free, and even here at Berlin people were surprised to hear that the Sixteenth Division was suddenly at Torgau.

The impression which this momentaneous concentration of Prussian forces must have made upon the Austrian Army of the North seems to have been so paralyzing, that even the troops, so long expected at Bodenbach, did not find time to make the short trip by rail to Dresden, and they quietly permitted the 20,000 Saxons, for weeks in warlike condition and in favorable positions, to withdraw before the Prussians, at that time in inferior numbers. That the Saxon Generals intended to dispute the advance into such positions as Meissen and Pirna, is proved by their destroying the railroad bridges, and hence we think that the Austrian General expected the Saxons to make some resistance. It was not done and the Prussian advance was thereby rendered more easy.

That the Saxon troops are brave, is known; that behind the Elbe and behind the destroyed bridges they might have held out for some days, can not be doubted. But whether they withdrew because BENEDEK sent them no help or whether BENEDEK sent them no help because they withdrew, remains for history to decide.

The Saxon army is able to defend their own country, at least for a time; they cannot reconquer it unaided. With the Austrian army they may soon fall out, with the Prussian they cannot be reconciled; for a brave army a painful position. Seventeen years ago Saxon officers gave vent to their ingratitude by declamation against the Prussians because they had to come to defend them against the revolution. But the Prussians came at the first call. But now the allied Austrians did not come; but then they cannot hereafter complain of ingratitude.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Original Plan of Operations Relinquished.

A Florence dispatch of the 28th says: "The original plan of operations has been relinquished, and the army under King VICTOR EMMANUEL is concentrating at Cremona and Piacenza. The forces under Gen. CIALDINI have abandoned their positions on the Po, and are falling back on Bologna, with the view of subsequently effecting a junction with the King's army near the upper part of the river Po."

Reprisals Threatened—Movements of the Austrians on the Tyrol.

It is officially stated that three Austrian prisoners having been hung on trees by the Italians, the Archduke ALBERT wrote to the Italian commander-in-chief to the effect that, in the event of a repetition of this course, a system of reprisals would be adopted.

The Archduke had inspected the army under his command, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. Up to the 28th of June 4,000 prisoners and 14 guns had been taken from the Italians by the Austrians.

The Austrians had redescended the Stelvis and occupied Bormio, driving the Italians back to Tiraus. They also occupied Bolcamonica, but had not attempted to cross the Mincio.

The Italians were taking up positions on the Oglio. GARIBALDI was at Lake Idro.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA.

Description by an Eye-witness—Heroic Struggle of the Italian Army—They are Beaten by Overwhelming Odds.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, Wednesday, June 27.

I arrived this morning on my way back from the village of Volta, where Prince AMADEUS, the second son of Victor EMMANUEL, was taken on the 2th, after he had been gloriously wounded at the head of his brigade, charging the Austrians. Castiglione is a pretty city on the slope of a hill. Monte Belvedere erects its barren top over it on the left. In the centre the old Gonzaga Castle frowns above the houses, with its strongly built round tower. I purposely indulge in this short description of Castiglione delle Stiviere, because from this place may be said to begin the chain of those small hills which, stretching toward the Mincio as far as Volta, encircle the lower part of the ground where the engagement on Sunday last took place. The line of battle of the two armies was on the left bank of the hills, which, sloping down from the north-west in a southerly direction at Castiglione, make a bend, and strike the Mincio in a south-easterly line. The Mincio, proceeding from the lake of Garda, at Peschiera, runs due south, with numerous curves, as far as Rivalta, where it widens and assumes the character of a lake. The hills I have spoken of above, from Castiglione to Volta on one side, and from Lonato to Peschiera on the other, present the form of a parallelogram, the four angles of which are Lonata, Peschiera, Volta and Castiglione delle Stiviere, and run on both banks almost at right angles toward the Mincio. The area of the parallelogram is intersected by small valleys, approached by gentle or steep slopes, and occasionally cultivated according to the more or less fertile nature of the soil, which is perhaps the most stony in Lombardy. The declivities of the hills, and the fields into which the valleys are divided—fields abounding in corn, vines, and mulberry-trees—are marked by low walls of large stones, separating the small holdings of the numerous landowners. The tableland of the higher ridges is sometimes covered with reddish heath, sometimes with oak. Farms, hamlets, villages, and country seats add, more especially on the Veronese part of the parallelogram, to the beauty of that picturesque country, the interest of which is still further increased at Ponti, Valeggio, Salionze, Borghetta, and Volta, by the many isolated churches and chapels erected by the devotion of some rich nobleman of old, or some monastic corporation, amidst evergreen groves of cypress. The position occupied by the First Division of DURANDO's corps on the 24th was that which from Salionze extends to the village of Oliosi. Gen. SIRTORI was placed with the Fifth Division, between Monzambano and Salionze, while PIANELLI (Second Division of the corps) had been directed to march from Ponti, following the Pozzolengo and Monzambamo road, and to try to effect his junction with the rest of the First Army Corps. This corps had been ordered to occupy Castelnuovo, and cut the railway above the Strada Lugana, with the object of intercepting the communication between Verona and Peschiera. It seems that the Austrians had so closely watched the movements of the Italian army during the 22d and the 24th, that they were enabled to occupy the village of Castelnuovo with a division of infantry, two battalions of Tyrolese Jagers, and a large number of artillery, which they had placed on the hill between Castelnuovo and Oliosi. This hill is flanked on the left by a road; on the right by the valley of the Tegione. The Austrian reserves were beside ready to support their main body on the strong positions of Somma and Somma Campagna, from which they could easily hasten to throw the weight of their battalions where aid was required.

CERALE's division, which began its forward movement at half-past three in the morning, unfortunately thought it unnecessary to reconnoitre minutely the ground. Once arrived at the outskirts of Castelnuovo, this division found itself almost surrounded by an Austrian corps—four Hungarian regiments and three battalions of sharpshooters—and it was obliged to fight, unsupported, for several hours, against terrible odds. The Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Fifth and Sixth regiments composing this division were decimated by the powerful artillery the Austrians brought to play from the commanding positions they had occupied the evening of the previous day. In spite of the terrible firing brought to bear against their right flank, these two brave regiments succeeded at last in carrying the hills close by, which were defended both by the artillery and by the Tyrolean sharpshooters. While thus fighting, Gen. CERALE was dangerously wounded by a bullet, and taken to the ambulance in an almost dying state. DURANDO, galloping to the front of the charging columns, soon took the lead, and succeeded in forcing the mass of the Austrians into the valley. But DURANDO's exertions led to nothing, because the Austrians were sending fresh battalions to the rescue, and he was himself wounded in the right hand and his horse shot under him. SIRTORI was by this time hastening his march toward Salionze, and had indeed occupied Oliosi, when informed of the critical position in which CERALE's division stood. He advanced to his support, and was, indeed, so far successful as to enable the rest of PISA's brigade, which had dreadfully suffered, to retire from action. This General, who fought the whole of the day with great daring, carried the village of Santa Lucia, which his force could not, however, maintain, overwhelmed, as it was soon afterward, by the reserves of the enemy hurried up against it. Meanwhile, Gen. PIANELL, Commander of the Second Division of the First Corps, made aware by the roar of the guns of the action then being fought at Castelnuovo, had hastened his march. Passing through Monzambano and Salionze, he marched on Cavalcaselle, and tried to get possession of it. But his columns had scarcely debouched from the road leading to it when an advanced fort of Peschiera opening a tremendous fire upon them, he was obliged to fall back upon Salionze, which movement he executed in perfect order, though it had to be executed under the cross-fire of the Austrian infantry. PIANELL's division

Continued on Eighth Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRIFT: A Seashore Idyl and Other Poems. By Geo. Arnold. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Mr. George Arnold was unquestionably one of the most brilliant and versatile of our younger writers. His prose writings overflowed with genuine wit and kindly humor, but as they were mostly aimed at or founded upon the follies of the day they accomplished their purpose at the time of their production, and were for the most part then forgotten. Although the genuine refinement which marked Mr. Arnold's nature manifested itself in these contributions to the weekly Press by a refusal to stoop to the coarser tricks practiced by nearly all who aspire to the title of humorists now-a-days, these productions would never have secured him a reputation beyond the hour. His poetical writings must preserve his name if it passes beyond the present generation, and the best of these have been collected, and are now, for the first time, published in permanent form in this little volume. From the preface, which is written by a former intimate friend of the deceased, we learn that Mr. Arnold was born in this City in June, 1834, and that he died at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J., in November, 1865. When he was three years old his parents removed to Alton, Ill., and there he lived for twelve years, when the family returned to the east and settled at Strawberry Farms. Here, unfortunately for him, he fell upon sundry Fourierite philosophers who had just failed in their attempt to establish one of their peculiar institutions at that place, and he listened to their theorizing upon social reform until he became tinctured with their ideas to a certain extent. All his admirers will not by any means agree with his eulogist, who remarks that his acquaintance with these and other miscalled reformers accounts for Mr. Arnold's "independent mental custom of viewing all subjects through the eyes of common sense, to which may be attributed the vigor and freshness of much that he has written." On the contrary, this association with socialist theorizers left its traces in Mr. Arnold's writings, indicating very decidedly that he was not sufficiently independent in modes of thought, and that all his views were not taken from the "common sense" stand-point. His weakness in this regard undoubtedly shut him out from the regard of many of those whose esteem was by far the best worth having, save in the opinion of sundry conceited literary adventurers. In the Autumn of 1852, thinking that he was destined to be an artist, Mr. Arnold entered the studio of a portrait-painter in this City, but soon abandoned all idea of following the profession, and gave himself up more exclusively to literary pursuits, contributing chiefly to *Vanity Fair*, which published the McArone series, and afterward to other weekly papers and periodicals. As we have remarked, however, Mr. Arnold's poetry will live longer than any of his other writings. Without exhibiting any very great depth, passionate strength or marked originality of conception, his poems still manifest a delicacy of feeling, a lively play of fancy, and nearly all the time an exquisite smoothness of versification which will attract and charm all readers, while the undertone of sadness which runs through nearly all of them will excite sympathy with the writer, and kindle a curiosity, which it is probable will never be gratified, to know more of his history than has yet been told. The following poem, entitled "The Two Autumns," illustrates Mr. Arnold's characteristics and peculiarities as effectively as any in the volume:

The tall grass waves o'er lowly graves,
The golden sunshine floods the meadows,
And in the breeze, the willow-trees,
That guard the tomb of Eloise,
Wave to and fro, with flickering shadows.

And here I sit, while bright birds flit
Among the gravestones whitely gleaming,
And muse away the Summer day
Beneath the vines' and willows' sway,—
On that fair maiden's memory dreaming.

O'er fields unmown the poppy shone,
The earliest rose had hardly perished,
When she confessed that in her breast
Young Love was throned, a royal guest,—
My image there alone she cherished.

O happy hour, when from her bower,
With clambering grape-vines close entangled,
We saw the moon of leafy June
Rise calmly o'er the wide lagoon,
And climb the sky with bright stars spangled.

Her deep blue eyes, like tropic skies,—
Not less profound, and never colder,—
Were fixed on mine with gaze divine,
And, golden as the German wine,
Her regal ringlets swept her shoulder.

Her little hand, which scarcely spanned
With timid clasp my first three fingers,
Her lip, her cheek, which bees might seek;
Her voice—but, ah! mere words are weak
To paint the joys where memory lingers!

The Summer passed, and Autumn's blast
Swept bleakly cold across the heather;
The bright leaves browned, 'neath skies that frowned,
Then whirled in circles to the ground,
And strewed the paths we trod together.

O heavy grief! with Autumn's leaf
They told me that her days were numbered;
She passed away,—her mortal clay
In death's pale beauty silent lay,
As calm as if she only slumbered.

I sit among the graves o'erhung
With many a slender-threaded willow;
The churchyard mould seems now less cold
Since, deep beneath, those locks of gold
Have found a soft and dreamless pillow.

About the tombs the laurel blooms,
I hear the bees above it humming,
The zephyrs sigh, in floating by;
They bring the scent of ripened rye,
And tell another Autumn coming.

Far down upon the horizon
A purple haze is softly falling,
The fading rose of Summer goes,
And distant bells, at day's repose,
Unto my inner ear are calling.

Ah, dreamily they say to me
That those, who here are called to sever,
Are elsewhere blessed with peace and rest,
And I, unto this lonely breast
Shall clasp my Eloise forever.

The publishers of this volume have produced it in very attractive style, and it is illustrated with an admirable steel engraving of the author.

PHEMIE KELLER. A Novel. By F. G. Trafford. 8vo., paper, pp. 142. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

A very readable story. The plot turns upon the marriage of an unsophisticated girl of sixteen, who, living as she does in the family of an educated, eccentric and good-hearted farmer who has retired into strictly rural life with somewhat embittered feelings against society, is discovered by a wealthy man of 45 during a pedestrian tour. Without any feeling warmer than respect she accepts his hand, which he offers with earnest affection. In course of time she becomes an accomplished woman of the world, and what is more important, is taught by a distant cousin of her husband's what it is to be in love. She comes out of her fierce ordeal without an actual stain upon her character, but through intense mental suffering. The incidents of her moral struggle are well told, and the interest is thoroughly well sustained throughout.

A BRIEF TREATISE UPON CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARTY QUESTIONS AND THE HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES, as I received it orally from the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. By J. Madison Cutts, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Cumbersome as this title is, it does not at all explain the real character of the work, which simply contains observations made by the late Senator Douglas upon various constitutional questions, and his own version of the parts he sustained in some of the more exciting political contests of the times in which he lived. Col. Cutts tells us that in the Summer of 1859, which Mr. Douglas spent in Washington, he noted down some points upon which he desired the views of the Senator. They then spent an hour together each evening, Mr. Douglas dictating his replies to the questions and Mr. Cutts writing them down until all the subjects were disposed of. Some of the points raised might much better have been propounded to a more profound constitutional lawyer than Mr. Douglas professed to be, and the reader will be somewhat surprised at the patience displayed by the Senator in giving Mr. Cutts opinions freely which he might fairly have charged any one else roundly for. Thus the book opens with a discussion of the preamble of the Constitution; then the legislative powers of the Government were considered; next those of Congress. Mr. Douglas then gave Col. Cutts a history of the acquisitions of territory by the United States, and in course of time he came down to a history of the Missouri Compromise and of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. This chapter is an interesting contribution to the political history of the times of which it treats, and from it we make the following extract. Mr. Douglas, it will be understood, gives the narrative himself. He says:

"When the bill passed, the Freesoil members of the two Houses immediately organized themselves into an Emigrant Aid Association at the City of Washington, and urged the formation of other associations in each of the free States for the purpose of sending emigrants to Kansas. The Massachusetts Legislature incorporated an Emigrant Aid Society, with a capital of $5,000,000, and immediately proceeded to ship emigrants to Kansas, armed with Colt's pistols, a bowie knife and a Bible. *All the troubles of the Territory grew out of this armed and forced emigration.* There would have been no trouble if emigration had been left to its natural causes and course. *What I say about armed emigrants is all true.* I have seen five hundred of them, armed, come off the ships at Chicago, and howl and groan before my own door, with bands around their hats inscribed "Freedom to Kansas, down with the traitors!" When I returned to Chicago I was met at Buffalo by a friend, who brought letters from other friends at Chicago, protesting against my return, and warning me that I would be inevitably killed if I did. I insisted upon going, and did so. I arrived there in the morning, went to my hotel, and after a few days, three or four, issued a notice of a speech to be made by me in front of North Market Hall. All the newspapers in the city denounced me, and published daily articles encouraging personal violence, reminding the people that in 1850, on the passage of the compromise measures, I had returned and succeeded in quelling an outbreak against those measures, and that this thing could not be done a second time. *Know-Nothingism* had, pending the Nebraska Bill, been organized in the United States for the first time, and in Chicago the anti-Nebraska men had organized into Know-Nothing Lodges, and probably included within those lodges nine-tenths of all the men in the city. It was ascertained that they secretly determined and bound themselves by their oaths not to allow me to speak; and it is known that one of these thirty or forty lodges ordered by telegraph, and received by express from New-York, the night before I was to speak, two hundred and fifty of Colt's revolvers. When the day arrived the flags were hung at half-mast on the shipping in the harbor, and for several hours before the time appointed all the church bells in the city were tolled, at which signal the mob assembled in a force of about ten thousand. I had forty or fifty men who pretended to be with me *privately*, but not a half-a-dozen were so *openly*; they were all afraid. At the appointed hour I repaired to the meeting and went upon the stand, and was greeted by that unearthly yell taught and practised in the Know-Nothing Lodges, a howl no man can imitate. I stood and looked at the mob until the howling ceased. When they ceased I commenced by saying, that 'I appear before you to-night for the purpose of vindicating the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.' Before the sentence was ended the howl began again. When it ceased I would begin, and as soon as I commenced it was renewed. At times I appealed to their pride, as the champions of free speech, for a hearing; the howling was renewed; at other times I would denounce them as a set of cowards who came armed with bowie knives and pistols to put down one man, unarmed—afraid to hear the truth spoken, lest there might be some honest men among them who would be convinced. At one time I got a hearing for ten or fifteen minutes, and was evidently making an impression upon the crowd, when there marched in from the outside a body of three or four hundred men with red shirts, dressed as sailors, and thoroughly armed, who moved through the crowd immediately in front of the stand, and then peremptorily ordered me to leave it. I stood and looked at them until they ceased yelling, and then denounced them and put them at defiance, and dared them to shoot at an unarmed man. The pistols began to fire all around the outside of the crowd, evidently into the air; eggs and stones were thrown at the stand, several of them hitting men who were near me, and for several hours this wild confusion and fury continued. The wonder is that amid that vast excited crowd no one was so far excited or maddened as to fire a ball at me. The stand was crowded with my enemies, reporters and newspaper men, and this was undoubtedly my best protection. I stood upon the front of the stand, in the midst of that confusion, from 8 o'clock in the evening until 12:15 at night, when I suddenly drew my watch from my pocket and looked at it, in front of the crowd, and in a distinct tone of voice said, at an interval of silence, 'It is now Sunday morning—I'll go to church, and you may go to hell!' and I retired amidst the uproar, got into my carriage and rode to my hotel. The crowd followed the carriage and came near throwing it off the bridge into the river as we crossed; they had seized it for that purpose, and lifted it, but the driver whipped his horses violently, and dashed through and over them, and went to the Tremont House, where I retired to my room. The mob, at least five thousand, followed, and commenced their howls in Lake-street, fronting my room. The landlord begged me to leave the house, fearing they would burn it up, whereupon I raised my window, walked out on the balcony, took a good look at them and told them that *the day would come when they would hear me*, and then bade them good night."

Besides this Mr. Douglass gave a brief summary of the origin, history and state of parties from the foundation of the Government down to the administration of Franklin Pierce, and this is condensed within the space of thirty pages. The questions of the tariff; the Monroe Doctrine; Central America and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, &c., &c., are discussed at greater or less length, but in a style not particularly attractive to the general reader, however valuable to professional men and politicians the opinions expressed may be.

Magazines and Reviews.

The number of the *North American Review* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields) for the quarter beginning with July completes the one hundred and second volume of this venerable yet vigorous periodical. The articles in this issue, although not so magazinish as those in the last, are entertaining, instructive, full of thought, and much more in keeping with the character the *Review* should maintain. Mr. James Parton seems to be a favorite contributor. In the last number he gave us an article on the New-York *Herald*, and in this he writes of John Randolph. Whoever commences the sketch will certainly read it to the end, for Mr. Randolph's character present just those salient points which Mr. Parton knows how to describe so graphically. Mr. E. C. Stedman who recently attempted to instruct the readers of the *Galaxy* in the art of oersification, has been studying the "English poetry of the period," for his own benefit, and contributes a very readable essay upon that topic, although some of the opinions expressed are advanced too dogmatically to secure a prompt and cordial assent from the readers of the *Review*, most of whom have judgments of their own. "The Mechanics of Modern Warfare" furnishes Mr. Isaac Newton with an interesting theme. In discussing it he compares at length and with great elaboration the iron-clad systems of America and Europe. He declares the Monitor to be the complete and positive solution of the great naval problem of the age, and remarks that it has reached the maximum of impregnability, since no further concentration of armor is possible. The other articles are "Indian Superstitions," by F. Parkman; "The Mahabharata," by G. J. Adler; "Sumptuary Laws," by Rev. W. Silabee; "The Mexican Question," by J. H. Robinson, and "The Right of Suffrage," by Chauncey Wright. Among the book notices is a review, favorable, on the whole, of *Swinton's History of the Army of the Potomac.*

Miscellaneous.

—Miss Harriet Parr's *Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc, called The Maid*, is just published by Messrs. Smith & Elder, London. We cannot forbear transcribing a little trait of the heroine: "Jeannie was asked which she liked best to carry—her standard or her sword. 'I liked to carry my standard forty times better than my sword. And I always carried my Standard myself when I attacked the enemy, to avoid killing anyone; and, indeed, I never did kill anyone.'"

—Dr. H. P. Dillenback, of Boston, has issued a new edition of his well-known work upon *The Treatment of Consumption by Inhalation.*

—A bust of the late Mr. Richard Cobden, by Mr. Thomas Woolner, is to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

—Messrs. Moxon & Co., London, have just issued a beautiful little shilling edition of Hood's Poems.

—Mr. Proctor's memoir of Charles Lamb is very nearly ready for issue.

J. P. Benjamin.—We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from an old fellow-citizen and once distinguished member of our bar, J. P. Benjamin, to a relative in this city, in which he refers in very cheerful spirit to the circumstances of his admission to the Bar of England. He was called to the Bar by the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and as a special favor, dispensed from the several long terms of reading and study prescribed, and with very rare exceptions demanded of all candidates for the wig and gown under the ancient rules of the courts of Great Britain. Mr. Benjamin's position at the Bar is that of a barrister. His duties relate only to the conduct and argument of suits which are placed in his hands by attorneys. He only knows such clients as are brought to him by attorneys. He can receive no business directly from suitors or claimants, but it must all come to him through attorneys. He cannot even hold an interview with clients except in the presence of the attorneys. The latter get up the cases, make up the briefs and prepare the testimony, and then hand the brief over to the barrister whom they may select, accompanying the same always with a suitable retainer. All that the barrister can do when applied to directly by parties having suits is to refer them to an attorney.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

MORMONISM.

The Church Tithing System in Utah.

From the Salt Lake Vedette.

When a man joins the Mormon Church, as it exists in Utah, he is required, as a proof of his sincerity, to donate to the tithing office one-tenth of all his possessions—no matter what they are, or how extensive they may be. A man with $100,000 in money must upon his entry into fellowship give the tithing office $10,000 of it. This is the first grand principle of Utah Mormonism. If the man during the year make $40,000 by a judicious investment of his remaining $90,000 he must give the tithing office $4,000 of the amount. This is the second grand principle of Utah Mormonism. And upon these two principles hang all the law and the profits.

These two principles apply to all kinds of property. One-tenth of all a man possesses when he joins the Church, and one-tenth of his yearly gains so long as he belong to the organization.

If a man has no money or other property, he is required to give one-tenth of his labor to the tithing office—thus he labors nine days for himself, and the tenth day he gives to the church in such manner as he may be directed. In this manner the Church claims one-tenth of every laboring man's time—one-tenth of every trade represented in the territory—one-tenth of a man's life, talent and industry. If a man engages in farming, and raises wheat, cattle, horses, sheep, &c., he must calculate what he has raised—say 100 bushels of wheat at 20 days' labor—the tithing office demands ten bushels of that grain. Should he be idle thirty days, the tithing office claims three days from him on the ground that he may do as he pleases with twenty-seven days, but has no right to idle away the three days belonging to the Lord. If he has one hundred sheep, he must give away one-tenth of them—he must give one-tenth of the increase. If he has a cow, and the cow gives ten quarts of milk each day, the Church claims one quart. In fact, the Church tithing system penetrates the most abject abode of poverty in the Territory, and extracts from it the one-tenth—if it only amounts to one hen's egg. (See Brigham on Tithing, page 111, volume 1, *Deseret News*, 1850.)

Then, in addition to this tithing system exacted from the people, under penalty of excommunication if refused by them, are the Federal, Territorial, county and town taxes, a burden, altogether, quite sufficient to continue any people, no matter how industrious, in comparative poverty.

The tithing system is a source of large revenue. It is reduced to a science. Those who have the administration of the system manage to live well, own the finest farms, the best stock, and have the greatest number of women about their premises. It grinds down the people by its very oppressive nature, and serves to build up the favored few who have the satisfaction of handling the funds.

Now what becomes of all this tithing fund? Do the people who pay it ever know? Have they been furnished by the tithing firm with a balance-sheet of the same—showing how much has been expended, and how much remains on hand? Have the tax laws of the nation ever reached this fund? We assert, with a full knowledge of what we are writing, that at no time since the Mormon advent into Utah has any public statement of the condition of this fund been made to the people.

The men who pay these tithings are entitled to an exhibit of the disposition of them. Why are they not furnished with it? How is it that the people who pay these tithings are always poor, while the men who receive them are the well to do members of the community? These are pertinent questions, and worthy the attention of the people. Many of them have already asked these questions, and, as a result, have ceased the practice of paying one-tenth of all they have or may gain into a treasury that never publishes a statement of its condition.

Three Elopements by one Woman—A Canadian Husband after a Truant Wife.

From the Detroit Tribune.

On Thursday our reporter conversed with a Mr. Robert McLaughlin, of Darlington, Durham County, C. W., who related the most strange, yet apparently true, story of estrangement and elopement, in which his wife was one of the principal actors, that we ever heard of. The story he told was substantially as follows:

"Up to about two years ago, McLaughlin, with his wife and three children, lived on and tilled a little farm in the above-named vicinity, and were, to all appearances, happy. They, however, took a 'boarder' in the person of one James James, who not only gained the confidence of McLaughlin, but of his wife, and one year ago Mrs. McLaughlin and James eloped. They went to Cascade, Iowa, and after a short sojourn there, the truant wife repented of her wrong and returned to her family. She was forgiven, and matters went on as usual. James, however, returned, and again succeeded in enticing McLaughlin's wife away, taking her in December last to Milwaukee. The husband followed, and had the adulterous pair arrested. While in prison, the wife, by her entreaties and tears, melted the heart of her outraged husband, and he concluded to again forgive her if she would return home and take care of her children.

She was released from custody upon the husband refusing to appear against her, but as the sequel will show only to repeat her disgraceful conduct. James several months later returned to Darlington, and subsequently made Grand Rapids his headquarters, from which place he opened a correspondence with Mrs. McLaughlin. This has culminated in a third elopement, and McLaughlin is now endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of the guilty couple. He (McLaughlin) concluded to dispose of his farm, &c., in Canada and remove to this city, where he thought he could make more money with less hard work. He packed up the personal effects of the family and started his wife and children to Detroit. She left home on the 23d of June, bringing the children with her, and arriving here a day or two afterward and put up at a boarding-house on Woodbridge-street, near the Central depot.

At the latter place James met her, and the two remained there as man and wife. On Tuesday last they were seen on the street together since which time there are no tidings of them. McLaughlin says he would like to obtain possession of his children, but has concluded to let his wife go this time.

A New-Orleans Gambler Stabbed Nine Times and Shot Nine Times.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

A clear case of retributive justice is now causing some excitement in our city. For a number of years there has been a person in New-Orleans known as Bob Johnson, who enjoyed the reputation of being the very worst character of a man ever allowed to breathe upon earth. Spending his days in drinking and loafing about the street corners, his nights in gambling and rioting, engaged in every row or difficulty that arose, and now and then indulging in the luxury of killing a boon companion, or insulting peaceable men, he soon became the terror and abhorrence of all good citizens. At election times he came out "bright," and carrying a Derringer in each pocket of his pants, a revolver in his boot-leg, and a "toothpick" under his collar, Mr. Johnson would swagger around the polls a free American citizen, by ——, sir, and generally made a practice of winning half a dozen votes by putting as many of the opposite party in a condition that atterly precluded the idea of casting a vote. Mr. Johnson had killed three or four men in his day and generation, and had wounded many more than that number, but at length the day of retribution came.

Night before last Mr. Johnson had been indulging freely in ardent spirits, and at length, after an unusually large draught of "tangle foot," smashed his glass down upon the counter with a great noise, and swore an oath that he had to kill somebody before that night was over. He was fully armed, and on going up stairs from the saloon in which he was drinking into a room filled with the devotees of St. Pharoah, he spied one Duffy, and swore another oath that he was the man to be killed. With a kind of rude chivalry he shook his fist in Duffy's face, and told him to go arm himself, for he meant to kill him before the night was over. The next thing Mr. Johnson knew he was wrestling with his antagonist in another room. Duffy grappled with the redoubtable "thug," and appeared to fall; but this was merely a strategic movement. With the motion he shook a revolver from the leg of his pants, throwing it down upon the floor. He then stooped to grasp it, and the next moment was sending balls through Johnson's body as rapidly as the pistol could be discharged. After receiving six shots, Johnson took refuge beneath a table, but Duffy shook out another revolver and kept firing away until the hero of many battles fell dead. But this was not sufficient. "D—n you," he cries tragically, "If you are not dead, I'll finish you," and drawing a poniard he plunged it into the body up to the hilt each stroke.

The Ithaca Poisoning Case—Mrs. Heggie Convicted.

Mrs. Heggie, of Ithaca, N. Y., who was indicted two years since for the murder of her daughter by poisoning, has been convicted by the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Cortland of murder in the first degree.

It appears that on the 15th of June, 1864, Charlotte Heggie and Mary Heggie, two beautiful and highly accomplished daughters of Isaac Heggie, were living at home with their father at Ithaca. Mrs. Heggie was the mother of fourteen children, was a pleasant woman, and of high nervous temperament, and of late years conceived the delusion that her two daughters were trying to usurp her household. Her home was her heaven, and her husband her pride, and the delusive usurpation operated so much upon her that she treated her daughters with disrespect, and their neglect of her and her husband's coolness to her and his increasing attention to his children drove Mrs. Heggie to desperation, which at times exhibited itself in the most cruel form. Mary died suddenly. No one suspected her then of being poisoned.

A year after, Charlotte died in the same manner, and from the fact that Mrs. Heggie purchased arsenic on Friday, Saturday and Monday, at three drug-stores in Ithaca, during Charlotte's illness, Mrs. Heggie was suspected and arrested after Charlotte's death and burial. Mary was exhumed, and an analysis of chemists revealed arsenic in the stomachs of Mary and Charlotte. Indignation ran so high against the prisoner in Tompkins County that a full Jury could not be impanneled, and the venue was changed to Cortland. The case made against the prisoner was a strong circumstantial one.

It appeared on the trial that different members of the family had been in the habit of purchasing arsenic, for what purpose is not known; but there was constant dissension in the family. Several of Mrs. Heggie's ancestors have been deranged. Her husband was in the Court, and evidently had no sympathy with her. Her own relations, however, were kind and affectionate.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Lists of Contributions—The Produce Exchange List—Brooklyn—Jersey City—Mayor's Office—$75,290 Collected.

Another meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee of citizens for the relief of the Portland sufferers was held yesterday, Mr. R. P. Buck presiding.

Mr. Chittenden called attention to the following circular, which has been printed and is being circulated everywhere through the City:

New-York, July 11.

To the Citizens of New-York:

We appeal to you for immediate and hearty response to the cry for aid from the homeless and destitute thousands of Portland. Among the ruins of that once beautiful city, men, women and children are to-day living in churches and sail-lofts, in tents and warehouses, half-clothed, half-fed, looking abroad for succor. Says a bank cashier: "Two hundred acres are burned over so completely that hardly one stone remains upon another, and from five thousand to ten thousand people are homeless, and with nothing to eat and wear."

This appeal must not be made to us in vain. The immense wealth of this Metropolis stands pledged before God to clothe these naked and feed these hungry ones. The prosperity of that people is God's demand upon us to open wide our sympathies to the duty of the hour.

Portland is no beggar city; but she absolutely needs our help to keep her people from starving. She has always been an uncommonly brave, enterprising, self-reliant city. Her record is a proud one. She captured a rebel privateer in one of the most spirited episodes of the war; she sent her best blood to the front; she has always contributed liberally, munificently to the good cause. She has a right to call upon us; New-York owes it to her own fair fame to respond heartily to the call.

Our citizens must not wait to be called upon individually, but are requested to send in their contributions to A. A. Low, Esq., our Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip. Contributions of clothing or provisions may be sent to the Adams Express Company, or to H. B. Cromwell & Co., No. 86 West-street, addressed to the Mayor of Portland, and will be transmitted free of charge. They should also be reported to the Committee at the Chamber of Commerce, at 12:30 o'clock daily.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Chairman.

George F. Noyes, John E. Williams, Wm. H. Fogg, R. P. Buck, Frank E. Howe, Executive Committee.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following is the list of contributions made since last report:

Previously acknowledged	$30,208
Kent, Tucker & Carter	50
Broadway Ins. Co.	250
C. B. Caldwell, Taylor & Co	100
David Hoadley	100
Ed. Armstrong	25
Altes & Rilliat	25
E. P. Dickie & Co	100
Youngs, Smith & Co	100
Jas. J. Van Allen	100
Cumming & Lockwood	25
J. D. Jones	200
J. H. Draper & Co	100
S. Draper	100
Becar, Napier & Co	50
T. B. Coddington & Co	100
Ed. Bartlett	600
L.	1
J. W. Lester & Co	100
Ascher & Pancost	100
Bunting & Wade	25
T. W. Jenkins	25
Albro Howell	5
Wm. R. Post, Southampton, L. I.	20
Gurtman Bros	50
J. Mackintosh	100
G. S. Stevenson	500
Henry, Farrell & Sherman	100
Bogert & Kneeland	100
Parsons & Pettit	50
Hastings & Weed	100
Bierwith & Rockwell	50
W. Anthes	100
Wiel & Co	50
D. F. Appleton	500
Arnold, Constable & Co	250
T. W. Rieley	250
Nathan Day & Co	100
Wm. R. Phelps	25
Bernard & Putnam	250
B. S. Pippey & Co	100
G. M. Richmond & Co	100
Aldrich, Iddnies & Clifton	100
David Valentine & Co	100
Eeches & Co	100
Shaw Bros. & Wright	50
Hoyt, Sprague & Co	500
Leonard, Scofield & Co	25
Wm. J. Peake & Co	50
J. Stetheimer & Co	25
Hinch & Bro	25
Rumsey & McCaffrey	25
M. Herzog & Co	25
J. A. Blumenthal & Co	25
Longstreet, Sedgwick & Co	25
Field, Morris & Co	20
Ed. Wood	25
John Riley	100
Quintard, Sawyer & Ward	100
Hugh N. Camp	100
Cyrus Curtiss	50
Chas. Luling & Co	100
Booth & Edgar	100
E. Pavenstadt & Co	100
Shepherd Knapp	100
T. C. Chardovyne	50
C. P. Fisher & Co	50
J. F. Baker & Co	50
Goodwin & Cort	100
Henry Laurence & Son	100
National Stove Works	50
H. J. Baker & Bro	100
Wm. Sinclair & Co	50
Nuns & Co	50
Isaac Sherman	50
H. Wates	20
W. Batcheler	10
W. Lee	20
J. A. Horgan	10
Jas. Folk's Sons	100
Griswold, Coffin & Co	100
Chas. Thompson	50
A. Cokino & Co	25
Cash	5
Bussing, Crocker & Co	100
H. & F. W. Meyer	50
J. W. Quincy	100
Buckles, Dunton & Co	100
Peter Cooper	50
Bruce & Cook	100
Samuel Vernon	50
Thos. Vernon	50
Harper & Brother	100
Tatham & Bro	200
Hirman, Baker & Co.	100
Thos. Smith & Sons	250
Ishman, Dellop & Co.	250
Hows Rees	100
Keyls & Pearsall	100
Van Wagenen & Tuthill	100
Barnes & Merritt	50
Bulkley & Lapham	100
Ed. McClanan	50
R. Stout & Sons	100
Gillespie, Studwell & Co	50
Smith Bros	50
Fred. Moss	100
Schoftel Bros	50
A. H. Ruttinger & Co.	100
Lee & Co	100
Walker & Bulkley	50
Austin, McKnight & Co	50
Jas. C. Carter	25
Mite, Staten Island	1
Total	$40,520

The sums received by the Committee yesterday amount to $10,312.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The following list of contributions through the Produce Exchange was handed in too late for insertion in yesterday's Times:

Archibald Baxter	$100
Wallace & Wickes	100
W. H. Power	50
H. D. Walbridge & Co.	50
Wm. Mackay & Co	25
S. Perry & Son	25
D. T. Albertson	10
Joseph Lord	10
B. F. Floyd	10
Clark, Clapp & Co	10
Condit & Betts	10
Cash, J. S. C. & Co	5
Thomas Lockhart	5
R. H. Hunter & Co	10
Jesse Hoyt & Co.	100
Janitor N. Y. P. Ex	5
Cash	10
Edward Cromwell	10
Birdsall Bros. & Co	10
T. B. Woolsey	100
A. Smithers	20
S. Valentine & Son	20
Michall, Knapp & Co	30
Henry Shields	25
N. H. Wolfe & Co	100
J. M. Requa & Co	25
Logan & Preston	50
Jas. Boaghton	5
Bonnell, Dusenbury & Co	25
Hecker & Bro	100
Cooke & Siedge	25
J. M. Fiske & Co	100
Tucker & Lightbourne	50
Caldwell & Morris	100
Frederick Lacey	50
Oliver Bryan	50
G. W. Van Boskeick & Co	25
John Hobbs	25
J. T. Flavey	10
Smith & Jewell	25
John S. Stuphen	10
Cash	5
Carlos Cobb	20
Whitlock & Wallace	25
W. H. Morris & Co	25
B. Rockwell	5
A. L. Rowe & Co	25
Rawls, Knapp & Peck	30
A. M. Coffin	5
Jeffrey & Wheeler	5
Geo. Herkimer & Co	10
Sherwood & Penfield	25
P. H. Van Riper	10
Cash	10
A. Bradshaw	5
Cash, E. D. C	10
E. W. Coleman & Co.	$100
Armour, Plankinton & Co	50
A. E. Kent & Co	50
Crane & Sperry	50
John S. Ward	25
L. W. Carey	40
C. W. Mills	20
C. W. Lord	10
F. Bechstein & Bro	10
Curtis Noble	10
Cash, F. & A	5
A. Yale	10
J. L. McManus	5
J. W. Vail, Shotwell & Co	25
J. Tower	10
J. Lathrop & Co	20
Weeks, Douglas & Co	30
A. R. Gray	10
Davis & Benson	20
A. L. Seighortner	100
J. Howe	10
J. B. Leggett & Co	20
David Dows & Co	100
C. W. Remington	25
A. L. Farle & Son	50
Henry W. Smith	50
W. O. Dougherty	10
E. Treadwell's Sons	50
S. P. Knapp	5
R. P. Buck & Co	100
Jed. Frye & Co	100
Wm. Paxson	50
H. B. Cromwell & Co.	100
Jno. Boynton's Sons & Co	100
A. W. Elliott	10
Plummer & Co	25
John W. Thorne	25
P. I. Nevins & Sons	25
Miles & Holman	10
Knapp, Baxter & Van Pelt	10
W. A. Brown & Co	25
C. H. Trumbull	10
A. L. Holmes	5
Silkman & Miner	25
Cash	10
J. W. Spencer & Co	25
J. F. Whitney	25
A. H. Pomroy & Co	20
Thomas & Benham	25
Geo. A. Adams	5
Weeks & Freeman	25
C. B. Aborn	10
Total	$3,310

New-York, July 11, 1866. R. P. BUCK, Treasurer.

Additional contributions yesterday make the sum amount to $5,200.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mayor Hoffman received the following subscriptions yesterday:

Prev'sly acknowl'd	$1,460 89
"Hylda"	10 00
E. Jasper, No. 130 Cherry-street	5 00
Major-Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. A.	25 00
Miss C. H. V. Cockroft	$25 00
Peter Cartright	20 00
L. Delmonico	200 00
Total	$1,745 89

A BILL RECEIPTED.

The Portland *Star* says: "Henry Seymour, Esq., of Beekman-street, New-York, forward to Messrs. King & Dexter, their bill for $40, receipted, requesting them to turn the amount of the same into the relief fund."

BROOKLYN.

The following letter was received by Mayor Booth, yesterday morning:

Office of the Erie Basin Dry Dock Co., South Brooklyn, July 11, 1866.

To his Honor Mayor Booth, of the City of Brooklyn:

Sir—You will please find the inclosed amount from the mechanics and laborers employed in the construction of the Dry Dock, for the aid of the Portland sufferers.

JAMES E. SIMPSON, Superintending Engineer.

James E. Simpson	$50
J. F. Fifield	10
W. D. Rich	10
B. Young	10
Mechanics and laborers	111
Total	$191

It has been suggested that it would be well for Associations of different kinds, churches, &c., to pursue the course indicated by the above note. Mayor Booth respectfully suggests that such a policy be adopted forthwith, thus giving our citizens of humble means an opportunity to contribute in accordance with their ability towards a fund which will carry blessings to hundreds of families now houseless and homeless.

JERSEY CITY.

A meeting was held in Jersey City on Wednesday night to aid the sufferers. Mayor Cleveland presided, and an Executive Committee was appointed to take further action. The Committee consists of Orestes Cleveland, D. S. Gregory, Isaac Vanderbeck, C. H. O'Neill, F. O. Mathieson and W. L. Dickinson. The cashiers of the banks in Jersey City, were requested to receive contributions of citizens, and Mayor Cleveland is to forward the money to the Mayor of Portland.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$40,520
Brooklyn	10,000
Mayor's Office	1,745
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600
Board of Broker's	3,000
Open Board	$3,000
Gold Exchange	3,000
Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,125
Petroleum Board	1,000
Prod. Exch'ge, about	5,300
Total	$75,290

THE ICE TRAFFIC.

Where Ice comes From—How it is put Up—The Amount Consumed—Details of the Business.

When the mercury in the thermometer ranges among the 90s ice would seem to be a refreshing subject to write about. It is particularly interesting just at the present time, when many New-Yorkers are complaining that they cannot get a sufficient supply, and as a consequence are swelteringly irate. The reason for their not being supplied is not to be attributed to any scarcity of that article in market, but rather to the limited facilities for delivering it to customers. A few such excessively hot days as we have had this month so increase the demand for ice that the ordinary means of delivery is taxed beyond its capacity, and great difficulty is experienced in adding thereto. The several ice companies are doing all in their power to remedy the evil, and have recently expended thousands of dollars in the purchase of horses and wagons, with which to accommodate their customers. Old patrons and extensive customers, of course, have the preference, and but comparatively few of these are unprovided with this very necessary article.

The business of supplying New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and several of the smaller towns in the immediate vicinity of New-York, is confided almost entirely to the Knickerbocker, New-York, Washington, Brooklyn and City Ice Companies. All of these, with the exception of the latter, are chartered companies. Ice is obtained principally from the Hudson River, above the point where it is affected by the ebb and flow of the salt water of the ocean. Rockland Lake and New-Rochelle, however, are large contributors to our ice stock. The principal points where it is obtained are Rockland Lake, New-Rochelle, Rondout, Kingston, Coxsackie, Flatbush, Stattsburgh, Malden and Esopus. At each of these ice depots immense storehouses have been erected and extensive machinery put up, for the purpose of taking out and storing away the Winter's crop. The manner of procuring ice possesses many points of interest. A large field of clear, smooth ice is first selected, and cleared of all surface impurities. This field then is marked out by a machine, drawn by a single horse, into cakes 22 feet wide by 30 feet long. An ice cutter, fashioned somewhat like a carpenter's plow, with graduated teeth, propelled by horse power, is then run along the lines left by the marker, and cuts into the ice two or three inches. A wider cutter follows, and cuts two or three inches deeper, and so on until the ice has been cut about an inch below the centre of its thickness. Several of these cakes, still joined together, are detached from the main body, and floated through canals cut in the ice to the ice-houses. Here a blow or two with an iron bar separates the cakes from each other, the partial cutting causing it to break in as straight lines as if it had been sawed clear through. An elevator on the endless chain principle, operated by steam, then seizes the cakes, and lifts them to the interior of the buildings, where they are compactly stored.

These houses are substantial wooden structures, and are built with double walls, a space of two feet being left between them at the base, and one foot at the top. This interval is filled in with saw-dust. Partition walls are built in the same manner, so that when one compartment is opened in the Summer the atmosphere can have no effect upon the others. At Rockland Lake there are two of these houses, each 350 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 35 feet high. Each is capable of holding 40,000 tons of ice in the cakes we have described. At all the ice depots similar buildings have been erected, but there are none so extensive as those at Rockland Lake. This lake is between four and five hundred acres in extent. The persons owning property adjacent thereto used formerly to charge the ice companies quite heavily for cutting ice there, but recently the Knickerbocker Company succeeded in purchasing or leasing all the land, and consequently own all the ice Jack Frost puts there. To facilitate its shipment to the City, a double-track railroad has been laid to connect it with the river, the distance being only one mile.

In May, when the consumption of ice begins, it is brought to this City in barges, built expressly for the purpose, and from them loaded directly into the delivery wagons. In the early morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, from fifty to one hundred of these wagons gather at each of the several ice-wharves, and in a very few moments receive their loads. A one-horse wagon will contain from ten to twelve of the large cakes, weighing from 20 to 25 cwt. The wagons then start upon their several routes. A customer desiring 25 pounds or more will have it weighed out to him, but smaller quantities are "guessed" at. So expert do these ice men become in handling ice, that usually they will not vary more than two or three ounces in estimating the weight of pieces, and the error is as likely to be in favor of as against the buyer. The delivery of ice in the City is mostly done by independent carriers, who purchase by wholesale from the companies. The companies themselves deliver to large dealers and to the shipping, but families are generally supplied by individuals who have no ice-houses of their own. They load their wagons at daylight, replenishing them as occasion requires.

The quantity of ice required for this market is about 250,000 tons per annum, of which about 25,000 tons are shipped to the Southern cities, the West Indies and South America; and even Spain and Portugal have been purchasers in this market. To secure this 250,000 tons for delivery in Summer, it is necessary to put up in Winter at least 500,000 tons, as the wastage is equal to one-half. The expenses attending the putting up and delivery of ice have increased to double what they were a few years ago, while an increase in price of only thirty-five per cent. has been added. The increase of the business has been such as to keep the profits about the same. Ice can be taken from the river in Winter and secured in the storehouses for fifty cents per ton. The wholesale price of ice now is $3 50 per ton, while private families are charged one-half a cent per pound. This would seem to show an immense profit for the dealers, but while there is little doubt that their dividends are large, their other expenses must be figured up. There is the outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars for buildings, barges, tools, wagons, horses, &c., besides the loss of one-half the ice by wastage. One company last year paid $129,405 for labor; $33,093 for towing barges to the City; $22,130 for horse feed; $13,778 for repairing wagons; and $3,000 for horse-shoeing. The same company owns 140 horses and 100 wagons, and during the three months of the present ice season has expended $12,000 in the purchase or hiring of horses to facilitate the delivery of their ice. During the Winter they employed from 1,200 to 1,500 men in putting up ice, besides carpenters, blacksmiths and other mechanics, the average wages of each man being $15 per week. At the present time they are employing upward of 500 men in bringing ice to the City and delivering to consumers. This is the work of but one company; others do an equal amount and incur equally large expenses. The wear and tear on horses and wagons are figured as a large item in the expenses of the ice business. Heavy work, and a great deal of it, over the City pavement in the hottest weather, soon reduces the horses to skeletons and the wagons to ruins.

Owing to the partial failure of the ice crop in Europe last year, large quantities are being taken out by the German steamships. Each as she sails from this port takes from 50 to 100 tons as cargo, realizing a handsome profit from its sale on the other side the ocean. The wastage in crossing the ocean, although considerable, is not so great as might be supposed. When carefully stowed in a ship's hold and the air excluded, it can be transported to any part of the globe. The amount of ice required by vessels leaving this port is very large, and all regular steamships take from here sufficient to last them during the voyage out and home. A great demand for it has been created recently by the meat packers, who, having constructed immense ice vaults, are enabled, by keeping them filled, and having their packing-houses adjacent, to put down their meat in Summer as well as Winter. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of ice required for this market, the dealers estimate that at least 160,000 tons will be left over this season. Ice not used during the season for which it is intended is generally thrown away. If kept over it is not so good, becomes caked into a solid mass in the houses, and cannot be taken out with facility. It is found to be more economical to throw it away, and replace it with the fresh crop.

An enthusiastic individual, undertook, a few years since, to reform the whole ice business. He thought to save all the labor and expense of cutting ice and getting it to the houses, by simply filling the buildings with water. A large fire having destroyed a whole block of buildings up town, leaving the cellars comparatively good, he rented the same and fitted them up for ice-houses. Before putting on his roof, he commenced pumping water into his cellars at the rate of an inch or two each day, leaving them exposed to the frost at night. This did very well, and the sanguine gentleman discovered that his ice-house was being filled at an economical rate. After having filled his cellars to the depth of three or four feet, at the cost of much pumping, he suddenly discovered that after having secured his cellars full of ice in a solid mass it would be impossible to get it out again in a condition which would permit of its being used. He abandoned the speculation at once, and turned his attention to other fields of usefulness.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Cholera in New-York and Brooklyn—Notice to the Public.

The New-York bulletin of the Board of Health, yesterday, recorded four cases of cholera, as follows: Mrs. Ellen Carroll, aged 28 years, a native of Ireland, living at No. 8 Franklin-street, had been suffering from diarrhœa for three days previous to Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, when she fell into collapse. She was attended by a physician, and died on Wednesday night. The premises are cleaned and in good condition. A case was reported on Wednesday evening at Eighty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue. Medical Inspector White attended the patient, who fell into collapse at 10 P. M. Nothing further has been heard from the locality. William Reilish, of No. 126 Sheriff-street, was attacked by cholera on Thursday morning. A Medical Inspector was promptly sent, and disinfectants were freely used, as in both of the foregoing cases. Mrs. Powerby, of No. 6 State-street, who was attacked at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, died at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

It is reported, but not verified by a Medical Inspector, that Philip Weber, aged 35 years, was sick of cholera at No. 86 Christie-street, yesterday afternoon.

The Brooklyn bulletin of the Board of Health, yesterday, read as follows:

Mary McGrath, thirty-five years of age, residing in King-street, was taken sick on Wednesday afternoon, and died in three hours after. Elizabeth McGrath, a daughter of the above, five years old, was taken sick about the same time, and died in six hours after. Thomas McGrath, seven years of age, belonging to the same family, is reported sick with the cholera morbus. Edward Weiber, reported sick with the cholera, died at three o'clock this morning.

INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspector has promulgated the following, under the head of "Facts Which the Public Ought to Know," and as much of it concerns New-Yorkers as nearly as it does the people over the river, we reproduce it entire:

"The public ought to know—

First—That the inspectors, who are educated physicians, hold themselves in readiness to investigate at once any case of supposed cholera reported to them by the police or citizens. It is their duty to render such professional aid as may be required, but in no instance to interfere with the work of any physician who may be in attendance.

Second—That the office of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, now in the City Hall, (to be removed this week to the County Court-house,) is open at all hours of the day and night, including Sundays, and an inspector in attendance.

Third—That provision is made for the immediate disinfection at any hour of any premises when it is required, on application at the office of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, if the occupants of the premises are themselves unable to procure the means.

Fourth—That the contracts for street cleaning, the removal of night-soil, dead animals, garbage, &c., have been made and are now construed by the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Health having no power to make contracts, and can only act for the abatement of existing nuisances, and all complaints of the non-performance of the terms of such contracts should be made to the Aldermen of the respective Wards.

Fifth—That as there have been a few undoubted cases of Asiatic cholera in our City, the utmost attention should be paid to cleanliness; offensive privies should be disinfected with a solution of copperas, (10 pounds to a pailful of water,) and cellars and illy ventilated rooms with chloride of lime.

QUARANTINE.

The following is the latest report from Quarantine:

Hospital Ship, July 12, 1866.

Cyrus Curtiss, Esq.:

Dear Sir: The list of vessels at this station for the last 24 hours is herewith enclosed. All the crews are perfectly healthy. The vessels are detained two days for fumigation and observation.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Revenue Bonds to be Issued in Payment of Judgments—The Additional Appropriation for the Police Department.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. Smith in the chair.

A report from the Committee on Annual Taxes was presented, which favored the adoption of a resolution directing the Comptroller, in pursuance of his recommendation and of the requirements contained in the third section of the act, chap. 489, Laws of 1859, to issue revenue bonds for an amount sufficient to pay the judgments obtained against the City. The resolution was adopted.

The same Committee presented a report, with a resolution, that the estimate of the Board of Estimate of the Metropolitan Fire Department of the probable expenses of the Department for all purposes for the year 1867, amounting to $700,000, be approved by the Board of Supervisors acting as a Board of Revision. The report was received and the resolution adopted.

The same Committee presented a report on the application of the Board of Metropolitan Police for an additional appropriation to pay the increased salaries of the force. The Committee state that the Board have received over one million of dollars for license fees, a large portion of which has to be devoted to the expenses of the Police Department, and that under these circumstances an additional appropriation does not appear to be necessary. The report recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of the Board of Metropolitan Police, submitting an estimate of the amount of money required to pay the increased salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Police force, together with a copy of the Excise Law, chap. 578 of 1866, be transmitted to the legal adviser of this Board for his opinion, with as little delay as possible, as to the duty of the Board of Supervisors in the premises.

The resolution was adopted and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Fires.

IN THIRD-AVENUE.

A fire occurred at midnight of Wednesday in the three-story frame house No. 1,357 Third-avenue. The first floor is occupied by Rissing & Walker as a grocery-store. Damage to stock $1,300. Insured in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The upper floors are occupied by Anthon Matthews as a dwelling. Damage to furniture $1,000. Insured in the Stuyvesant. The building is owned by Mr. Pershire, whose loss is $500. Insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.

A Busy Day in the Court of General Sessions—Speedy Work—One Hundred Cases Disposed of by the Grand Jury, and Sixty-three by the Court.

Sufficient has been said of the business-like air that prevailed among the officials in the Court of General Sessions during the term just closed, hence nothing remains but to introduce the readers of the Times to the usual summary of the operations of the Court of General Sessions. During the term 26 prisoners have been sent to the State Prison, 22 to the Penitentiary, 3 were acquitted, 2 were sent to the House of Refuge, and in 10 cases sentence was suspended and the prisoners discharged. The Grand Jury had, in all, one hundred cases before them, but were compelled to dismiss thirty-five for insufficiency of testimony. By this course the City Prison has been nearly emptied, but like a good spring, it fills as fast as it is emptied. The following is the summary of the cases of the term:

Edward Seymour pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

Joseph Lewis, indicted for burglary in the third degree, on the charge of breaking into the premises occupied by Bernhardt Strauss, of No. 501 Eighth-avenue, by forcing open the shutter, on the night of the 9th of June, and stealing five pieces of silk of the value of $1,200, and shawls of the value of $300, was tried and convicted. He was remanded for trial on another indictment.

James Dean, indicted for petit larceny from the person, on the charge of being caught in the act of picking the pocket of Johanna Hallbick on the 30th of June, of a pocket-book containing $2 65, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Thos. White and Michael McCormack pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 17th of June stolen a coat and pair of pants of the value of $57, from Abraham Jacobs, Jr., of No. 198 Bowery. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Owen Golden pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing a cloth coat and $35, all of the value of $88, from James Ellis, No. 149 Leonard-street, on the 13th June. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Curry pleaded guilty of petit larceny, in stealing 32 boxes of cigars, of the value of $90, from James Mulligan, No. 82 King-street, on the 20th of June. He was sentenced to the State Prison for six months.

John Hines pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 25th of June appropriated a coat and silver watch, of the value of $53, the property of Andrew J. Bashford, No. 129 Grand-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six month.

John Keyser pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 14th of June, stolen from Catharine Schaffer, of No. 16 Avenue A, a gold watch and chain, of the value of $70. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Ann Lucz, *alias* Rose Cassiday, and Manuel Martin, on the 13th of June, went into the clothing-store of Solomon Friedman, when Ann began to ask the price of certain coats, Manuel standing between her and Friedman while she packed eight coats, of the value of $120, about her person. Both the accused went into the store together, and after going into the store talked together, notwithstanding which, there being no proof that Manuel had any coats, he was discharged by the Court. Ann being of the true metal preferred to plead guilty of petit larceny to taking the chances of a trial, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Bernard Cievelton pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 25th of June stolen from Christina Brohner, of No. 8 Sixth-avenue, clothing of the value of $63. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Brennan pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the morning of the 19th of June he broke into the side door in the rear of the shoemaker's shop of Carl Brooms, at No. 377 Broome-street, and carried away 14 pairs of boots and shoes of the value of $100. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Edward Montague Scott, a gentleman of medical pretensions, who claims to be a resident of Gravesend, Long Island, and whose habit is to take rooms in respectable houses, and at times most unexpectedly move out, carrying with him clothing, &c., belonging to other people, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen $200 worth of jewelry from Gabrielle Saelsser, of No. 115 Clinton-place, on the 2d of June. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Pendleton pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the 16th of May broken into the cutlery store of Charles Biggs, No. 57 Beekman-street, and stolen therefrom one hundred and thirty dozen pocket-knives, of the value of $1,200, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Michael Kelly pleaded guilty of an attempt at petit larceny from the person. Ruth H. Green, of north side of Eighty-third-street, near First-avenue, was standing at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway on the 27th June, when the prisoner picked her pocket of a pocket-book containg 66 cents. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Alfred Barthram and John Harris pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 22d of June broken into the dwelling of Adolph Bach, No. 115 East Forty-eighth-street, and stolen money and valuables worth $1,045. Detective Slowey found the watches and chains which were taken in the possession of Harris. Barthram was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and Harris for four years. Barthram is the leader of an old gang of burglars, was up before the Court before, and got off by proving an *alibi*. He is a practiced hand, being an English "ticket-of-leave-man," and has served a term in the State Prison here already.

Charles J. Jackson pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen a silver watch of the value of $50 from Nicholas Buckson, of No. 276 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, on the 22d of June. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Thomas Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He stole from Lawrence Muller, of No. 110 Tenth-avenue, on the 20th of June, a quantity of National and State Bank bills, amounting to $20. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Charles Williams pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen some horse blankets and other goods of the value of $62 from John W. Green, of No. 7 West Fifteenth-street, on the 7th of June. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

William Warren pleaded guilty of an attempt at petit larceny from the person, having on the 30th of June picked the pocket of Susan Lee, of No. 43 Union-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., while standing in a crowd on Pier No. 19, North River, of a pocket-book containing the sum of 16 cents. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, and Harry Vernon, who was with him at the time of the larceny and subsequently when arrested, was discharged by the Court.

John Williams, indicted on a charge of grand larceny from the person, was tried and convicted. On the 30th of June he picked the pocket of Mary Smith, of Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, of a pocket-book containing the sum of $24, while she was passing through South-street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Edward Smith pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having, on the 15th of June, stolen from Thomas S. Vaughan, of No. 33 Coenties-slip, a coat of the value of $50. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Morris Cooper and Wm. Norton, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were arraigned. Cooper being only 16 years of age, was sent to the Juvenile Asylum. Norton was tried and convicted. On the morning of the 24th of June, they broke into the trunk-store of C. H. G. Losse & Co., No. 183 Canal-street, and stole therefrom satchels and bags of the value of $60. Norton was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Thomas pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having broken into the store of John Flynn, with intent to steal. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Wm. Worth pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 9th of June broken into the store of Wm. H. Badeau and others, at No. 501 Broadway, and taken therefrom albums and pictures to the value of $272. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Wm. Murphy pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 12th of June, broken into the store of Martin Lehman, No. 329 Greenwich-street, and stolen therefrom United States nickel cents of the value of $190. He was remanded for sentence.

James Hand, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing from Daniel K. Hall, Jr., No. 13 South-street, on the 9th of December, fifty feet of leather hose, of the value of $100, was tried and acquitted.

Charles Fleury, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing from Charles E. Bessey, of No. 69 Mercer-street, on the 15th of June, a trunk and contents, of the value of $94, was tried and acquitted.

Charles Florence pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 18th of June, stolen from Thomas Dale Leak, Nos. 28 and 30 John-street, gold watches of the value of $355. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Clark and John Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 15th of June broken into the dwelling-house No. 267 West Nineteenth-street, and stolen therefrom six silver napkin rings of the value of $12. Clark was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, and Smith had sentence suspended and was discharged.

Mary Kelly pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 29th of June stolen from Annie Hearn, of No. 25 Fifth-avenue, a quantity of plate of the value of $79. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

Michael Dempsey, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted. On the night of the 29th of June the prisoner, in company with William Williams, broke into the tobacco and cigar store of John McCoffel, No. 191 Greenwich-street, and stole therefrom Havana tobacco of the value of $100. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Edward Sliney was arrested Tuesday morning on a charge of dextrously abstracting from the pocket of Joseph Woods, of No. 24 East Broadway, on Monday, a silver watch of the value of $35. He was taken before Justice Hogan, of the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial. The papers were sent into the District-Attorney's office on Wednesday morning. Mr. Vanderpoel, Deputy District-Attorney, put them in the hands of the Grand Jury, who indicted the prisoner. He was then brought into Court and arraigned, when he pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months; a quick day's work.

John Rivington pleaded guilty of any attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 14th of June, Rivington, in company with James Garland, broke into the store of James and Thomas Kydd, No. 201 Eighth-avenue, and stole therefrom six pieces of silk and a quantity of shawls and laces, of the value of $2,000. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Sarah Lyon pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 22d of June picked the pocket of Margaret Lennox, of No. 58 Sullivan-street, of a gold watch, chain, pin, and two sleeve buttons, of the value of $300. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Wm. Singleton pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 29th of May stolen from Samuel Sykes, No. 35 Warren-street, one piece of cloth, of the value of $80. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas B. Newell pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He stole two coats, a pair of pantaloons and a vest, of the value of $80, from Thomas A. McGlade, No. 290 Third-avenue, on the 27th of June. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Frank Williams pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 6th of July he stole from Samuel G. Acton, No. 19 West Fifteenth-street, an overcoat and other articles of clothing of the value of $100. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Mary Grimshaw pleaded guilty to petit larceny. On the 3d of July the prisoner went into the store of Simon Brill No. 327 Canal-street, and, watching her opportunity, stole 16 yards of lace of the value of $40. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Donahue pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having, on the 29th of June, stolen from David Lasky, of No. 160 Broadway, two pieces of cloth of the value of $18. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Eagan pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 15th of June he stole money amounting to $365 from Michael Morgan, of No. 32 Jay-street, by picking his pocket while asleep in a store at No. 347 Spring-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

John E. Chase and John Thomas, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 28th of June they broke into the store of John Flynn, No. 180 Spring-street, and stole therefrom cigars and tobacco to the value of $410. Chase was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Charles Fromen pleaded guilty of grand larceny, having on the 21st of June stolen from James Murthley, of No. 16 Baxter-street, the sum of $72. The prisoner, being only 17 years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Williams pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having on the 26th of June stabbed Julius Benning, of No. 39½ Baxter-street, in the arm, shoulder and hip. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

Richard Lawson, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing clothing of the value of $99 from William B. Wait, of the Institution for the Blind, on the 11th of June, was discharged by the Court.

Harry Quinn, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted of an attempt. On the night of the 9th of June, he, in company with Joseph Lewis, who pleaded guilty at the beginning of the term, broke into the store and dwelling of Owen Jones, No. 505 Eighth-avenue, and stole shawls of the value of $300. He was remanded for trial, next term, on another indictment, along with Lewis.

Wm. M. Davis, indicted for grand larceny from the person, on the charge of having, on the 22d of June, stolen from the sloop *Secor*, lying at anchor near Randall's Island, in the East River, a quantity of rope and other articles, all of the value of $44 50, which was subsequently found buried on Beman's Island, near a shanty owned and occupied by the accused, was tried and acquitted. He was arrested on another charge, of burglary and breaking jail, as he was leaving court.

John Cavanagh, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having, on the 21st of June, knocked down German Schepp, of the Compton House, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and abstracted from the right-hand side pocket of his pantaloons a porte-monnaie containing $2 80. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Spausberg pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having, on the 2d of July, stabbed John Buttner in the abdomen with a knife. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Evans pleaded guilty to assault and battery, having, on the 9th of June, stabbed Caroline Daniel, of No. 361 Greenwich-street, in the right breast and right arm, with a knife. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Baighaus pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having, on the 29th of June, beaten Patrick Welsh, of No. 524 West Thirty-fourth-street, a man nearly 70 years of age, knocking him down and kicking him on his head and face. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and fined $250.

Richard Edwards pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 2d of July stolen two coats, a four barreled pistol and a silver watch, of the value of $80, from Charles R. Miller, of No. 474½ Broadway. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $100.

John Holbert pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 24th of May stolen a coat of the value of $50 from Chester H. Simmons, No. 728 Greenwich-street. Sentence was suspended, and the prisoner discharged.

Bernard Collins, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and convicted. On the 30th of May, Collins, in company with three others, stole a bale of cotton from Pier No. 36 North River, being the property of Herman T. Livingston and others. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

RECAPITULATION.

State Prison for 5 years	9	
State Prison for 4 years	2	
State Prison for 2 years 6 mos	12	
State Prison for 2 years	3—26	
Penitentiary for 2 years	2	
Penitentiary for one year	8	one fined $250
Penitentiary for 6 months	11	one fined $100
Penitentiary for 3 months	1—22	
Suspended	10	
Not guilty	3	
House of Refuge	2—15	
Total	63	

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

According to Mr. Patrick Moakley, and certain of his friends, they had a pleasant convivial party, at the intersection of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, on Sunday evening, the 24th ultimo, and thereat there might have been a score to fifty persons;

but according to Capt. JOHN CAMERON, and others of the Eighteenth Ward Police, the party might have numbered a hundred and it might have been a thousand strong. Mr. MOAKLEY's modest affidavit against Patrolman AARON F. YOUNG asserted that, while he was innocently chatting with a friend on the sidewalk, Officer YOUNG, without provocation, assaulted him, pursued him into his abode, broke his dishes and his scalp, took him before a magistrate, and had him committed for examination. Mr. MOAKLEY's first witness said there might have been a score of persons on the sidewalk at the time of the alleged assault; the second witness thought there might have been fifty; the third confessed that there were upward of a hundred—and so onward the number went until the policemen were introduced to testify in behalf of the defendant, and they put the number of the multitude at a round thousand. It appears that a liquor-dealer, whose shop is at the intersection of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street, enjoined the Boards of Excise and Police, and opened his dram-shop on Sunday, the 24th, and he did a thriving business throughout the day. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, the thirsty throng near his premises became vast and impenetrable, and it was suggested that a Post-office line be formed, to enter the dram-shop by couples and to pass out a rear door, no person to be permitted to tarry over his cup, but each to toss down his dram and keep moving. This parching caravan trudged along patiently for awhile; but presently certain of the most demonstrative of the number broke through the line, and a breach of the peace occurred. Officer YOUNG entered to quell the disturbance, but was seized by the throat and threatened by a fellow with a huge knife. He thereupon prudently retired, and sent a messenger to the Twenty-second-street Police-station, and soon, reinforced, he was able to enter, with his companions, and arrest several of the rioters. The crowd hooted at the officers, and threatened to lynch them when they started with their prisoners for the Station-house, and hence a little clubbing on the sidewalk where Mr. MOAKLEY stood. Officer YOUNG, when called upon to make his statement before the Commissioners, said: "When I returned to the scene and found MOAKLEY and others on the sidewalk, I bade him go on or into his house; he would not obey, but asserted his right to stay where he was; I pushed him, and he seized me by the throat and tore my coat-collar; then I clubbed him." The Police Commissioners will compliment this officer.

SHOOTING IN THE SIXTH WARD.

Mr. HUGH BLESSING, of No. 60 Mulberry-street, an old resident of the Sixth Ward, complied with President ACTON's request, and entered complaint against Patrolman THOMAS J. KAVENY, for entering his apartments and shooting him in the breast. Mr. BLESSING's initial remark, on taking the stand to testify against the officer, was, that while he was engaged in demolishing the furniture in his dwelling two policemen entered, and without warning or calling upon him to surrender, struck him on the head with a baton and shot him. Officer KAVENY (interrupting)—"Had you been tossing furniture out of the window?" BLESSING—"An article or two, and perhaps a bottle, might have fallen out." Officer KAVENY—"Did you cut your wife's head, and fling the carving-knife out of the window?" BLESSING—"A knife might have fallen out; but don't interrupt me; when I heard the officers rap I invited them to come in; they shot me in the breast, and the bullet penetrated beyond the possibility of extraction; they then took me to the Station-house, and from there to Bellevue Hospital; I had been stimulated slightly with ale, but was not drunk; am not a drinking man." Several of Mr. BLESSING's neighbors testified that he had feloniously assaulted his wife; that while she was out seeking a policeman he commenced smashing his furniture, and flinging it into the rear yard, and that his behavior terrified all the women and paralized all the men in the house. Officers KAVENY and GARVEY testified that on the first floor, where they borrowed a candle to light them to BLESSING's room, in the rear on the fourth story, they were warned to keep a sharp look out, as BLESSING, when in anger or in his cups, was a desperado. Officer KAVENY drew his pistol as a matter of precaution; but he had no idea of shooting anybody, and he thinks that Officer GARVEY's baton must have struck the trigger, and thus accidentally discharged the weapon. The Commissioners reserved their decision to await the deposition of Capt. JOHN JOURDAN; but they can hardly fail to acquit Officer KAVENY.

JUSTICE CORNWELL ON THE STAND.

Patrolman NICHOLAS MASTERSON was called upon to answer the charges contained in the following letter:

To Capt. Enoch Jacobs, of the Forty-second Precinct:

SIR: I would respectfully represent that I am a patrolman of Metropolitan Police, and that on the 23d instant I saw Officer PETER MASTERSON strike a girl named AMELIA KUFAHL on the head with a heavy stone, injuring her severely; whereupon I pursued and arrested said MASTERSON, when Officer NICHOLAS MASTERSON, of your command, seized me by the throat, and by force and violence rescued said PETER MASTERSON from my custody, notwithstanding he was informed and well knew of his own knowledge that I was fully authorized to make the arrest, and he furthermore said that he would kill me on the spot before I should take my prisoner away.

Respectfully, JOHN H. SMITH, of Forty-first Precinct.

It appears that Mr. SMITH was a policeman when he wrote the foregoing, but has resigned; that stones had been thrown by boys in the street; that Officer PETER MASTERSON had undertaken to arrest one of the children; that Officer SMITH, who was out of uniform, then attempted to arrest Officer NICHOLAS MASTERSON's boy; that the boy fled and was taken under his mother's protection; that Officer SMITH had torn Mrs. MASTERSON's dress in attempting to get the boy, and that her husband, who was in their house, then interfered. Mr. N. MASTERSON then made affidavit before Justice CORNWELL against SMITH for assault upon his child, and SMITH thereupon wrote the foregoing letter to Capt. JACOBS. At the trial, on Wednesday, Justice CORNWELL appeared before the Police Commissioners, but all that he knew of the story was that he had declined to entertain the complaint in the case, because the testimony showed that no willful assault had been committed.

WANTON ASSAULTS BY OFFICERS.

FREDERICK CLAGUE, of No. 150 West Eighteenth-street, recently made affidavits that on Sunday evening Patrolman WILLIAM DARKE assaulted and arrested him while he was conversing with a feminine acquaintance in front of No. 304 West Nineteenth-street. The complainant did not appear at trial, and Officer DARKE's testimony was taken as follows: "A lady who had been insulted by CLAGUE appealed to me, and I approached him and bade him move on; he gave me an impertinent word or two, and I slapped his face." President ACTON began reprimanding the officer for this act, when Capt. HENRY HEDDEN took the stand and said: "CLAGUE belongs to a gang of rowdies who frequent the corners of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, whom I have instructed the officers of the Sixteenth Precinct to disperse on all occasions; the officers may arrest them and take them to Jefferson Market, but when they do so the magistrate almost invariably decides that they have as much right on the sidewalk as the officers; hence there is no remedy for insulting language but personal chastisement.' Complaint dismissed.

Two formal complaints were made against Patrolman GEORGE B. MOORE, of the Forty-first Precinct, both asserting that he had been guilty of improper conduct. The charge of Mr. JOHN LYNCH, of No. 56 Adams-street, Brooklyn, was, that while he was in the store at No. 233 Fulton-street, the officer assaulted him and without cause took him to Capt. SMITH's Police-station, where he was detained in a cell until the following morning. Mr. LYNCH, having been taken before Justice CORNWELL, was released from restraint—the magistrate holding that he had been guilty of no offence whatever. The reply to all this was, that Mr. LYNCH, who is a porter employed at No. 223 Fulton-street, had shaken carpets in the street in the evening, before the homeward tide of travel had ceased its ebb, the act being, at certain hours, a violation of Corporation ordinance. Mr. JOHN E. COSTIGAN, of Flatbush, appeared before a notary, recently, and made a full-page affidavit, setting forth the crime of Officer MOORE in arresting him while he was standing in front of his mother-in-law's dwelling, at No. 219 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, the officer having accused him of insulting females, violently pushed him, and ordered him to move on. It appears that a lady who had been insulted had appealed to the officer, and that Mr. COSTIGAN had declined to "move on" when required so to do. Both complaints dismissed.

Mrs. MARY BABCOCK, of No. 395 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, accused Patrolman MICHAEL O'BRIEN of falsely charging that she had attempted to kidnap her grandchild; of seizing her brother by the coat-collar because he would not surrender the child; of striking her a violent blow on the side of her jaw, knocking her down, and of then arresting her brother and taking him to the Vanderbilt-avenue Police-station. It was in testimony that Mrs. BABCOCK had severely whipped the child in the park where Brooklyn murders and robberies are committed; that a great crowd collected around her; that the officer went to disperse the throng; that he pushed Mrs. BABCOCK aside; that she tripped on a curb-stone and fell; that her brother boisterously interfered, and that the officer thereupon arrested him.

Mr. JOHN MARTIN, of No. 217 Avenue A, accompanied a pic-nic party to FUNK's Park, on the 25th ult., and there undertook to pick cherries for himself and others, and to the woman who owns the property and requested him to desist, he is alleged to have applied abusive epithets. At the woman's request, Patrolman DAVID HEILMAN thrust him from the Park. He complained to the Police Commissioners, setting forth his grievances in his own way; but on trial the officer cleared himself by showing the truth to be as herein.

EXCISE BUSINESS.

Mr. ERNEST VON PENTZ, of No. 429 West Fifty-fourth-street, accused Patrolman PATRICK OATES of improperly arresting him for violation of the Excise Law, of wantonly breaking his beer-pump, and of leveling a revolver at his head. It was shown that the accused had been sent on a tour of license inspection; that VON PENTZ had no license paper; that his bottles and glasses indicated the presence of liquors; that the officer tested their contents and found beer; that he attempted to take PENTZ; that a crowd of loungers interfered and set a dog upon him; that he shot the dog and threatened the crowd, and apprehended both VON PENTZ and one GEORGE NUMGESSER. The latter also made complaint against Officer OATES, alleging that he had taken a bribe; but a spectator at trial thought that he "sent both complaints higher than Gilderoy's kite."

Capt. JACOBS, of Brooklyn, accused Patrolman JOHN LYONS of willfully neglecting to make an arrest for violation of the Excise Law, at No. 24 Fulton-street. The Captain had bidden his subordinates to apprehend every person whom they might find on their respective posts selling liquors or exposing liquors for sale without license. Officer LYONS called upon a vender who had been licensed, but whose money had not been delivered to Treasurer MANIERRE, and he alleges that he thought this fact sufficient to warrant his omission to make the arrest. Capt. JACOBS says that the man had had ample time to get out his papers, and that it was the officer's duty to "obey orders." So think the Commissioners.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mrs. CATHARINE GRIFFITHS, of No. 187 Greene-street, made the following affidavit: "About 11 o'clock P. M. on the 27th of June, I started for my sister-in-law's, in Ridge-street, in quest of my husband, who is sometimes dissipated, and had not reached home at his usual time; when in Crosby-street, near Prince, Patrolman PETER M. FRENCHY approached, and held out his arms as if to embrace me; I remonstrated, telling him that I was not the woman he took me for, but he seized me roughly, styled me a prostitute, and pushed me with his baton." The trial revealed the fact that Mrs. GRIFFITHS, having been accosted by the officer, bade him "mind his own business;" he then threatened to arrest her as a bawd, and she claimed to be a respectable woman, as she undoubtedly is, and he permitted her to go without further molestation.

Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY put Patrolman DENNIS KILBRIDE on trial for taking $4 44 from a prisoner and neglecting to restore it until required by his superior officer to do so. Officer KILBRIDE arrested a man for petty larceny, and before committing the prisoner to the cells Sergeant FARRELL took his money and an inventory thereof, as is usual. On the following morning the Sergeant delivered the prisoner's money and took his receipt; but while on the route to the Tombs the officer, according to the prisoner's averment, possessed himself of the money. A week subsequently, the prisoner, having been released by the Court of General Sessions, sent to the Leonard-street Police-station for his wallet, and it then came out that Officer KILBRIDE had taken and retained it. The officer says that Justice DOWLING bade him keep the wallet until the liberation of the owner, and that he intended to restore it; but Justice DOWLING is not aware that he ever made such order.

Patrolmen GRIFFIN, KINAHAN, and BURNS, late of Mr. SCHULTZ's army of occupation at Seguine's Point, were accused of expanding their leave of absence. They confessed, and said that they missed the cars at Vanderbilt's Landing by just one minute. They gave chase, imagining, from the rate at which they had ridden in the Staten Island cars, that they might beat the wheezy old machine; but the locomotive distanced them, and then they had to pay an enterprising stabler $9 to take them over to Prince's Bay. President ACTON advised them not to make up a purse trot with a Staten Island locomotive again, as it might cost them more fractional currency than they paid the Staten Island stabler.

The whole number of trials was about 100.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

FUGITIVE SLAVE THIEVES.

On the 30th of June last Señor J. EMILE CESPEDES, a Cuban planter, was robbed of $2,719 89 in Spanish gold coin, besides two superb gold watches, a diamond ring, ear-rings, bracelets, &c., and a large quantity of clothing, making the aggregate value of the plunder about $6,000. At the time of the robbery, two slaves belonging to the estate were found to be missing. It was subsequently ascertained that these slaves, named MARIANO ESTRADO and PAULINO GAUNZO had taken passage for New-York in the steamship *Eagle*, which arrived in this City on the 4th inst. As soon as Señor CESPEDES discovered the extent of his loss, he made affidavit of the fact before United States Vice-Consul SAVAGE, and forwarded the document to friends of his residing here. The case was given to Detective MCCOOL, of the District-Attorney's office, and he succeeded in arresting both the accused yesterday. In their possession was found about $100 worth of wearing apparel which they confessed having stolen. On being brought before the Court, Mr. FRANCISCO AZAY, of No. 63 Broadway, made a formal complaint against both prisoners, when they were remanded for examination. Since their commitment both the accused confessed having stolen the property, but state they left it in Havana with a friend to bring on to New-York at his leisure. They will no doubt be tried here on a charge of bringing stolen property into the State.

RIVER THIEVES.

During the past two weeks several steamers and other vessels lying in the North River have been robbed of trunks, carpet bags, valises, &c., besides a great variety of other articles. These facts being ascertained by Capt. GREER, of the Third Precinct, he sent Detective TILLEY to endeavor to arrest the thieves. Yesterday he arrested ROBERT THOMPSON, 20 years of age, whom he caught stealing a coat valued at $40, from the steamer *Nelly White*, lying at the foot of Barclay-street. The coat was identified by Col. WM. T. SHAFFER, of the United States Army, who filed a complaint against the prisoner, who was held for trial. As there is no doubt that the accused had accomplices search is being made for them.

SINGULAR CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

On the morning of the 4th, a little boy named WILHELM MUHLEN, 3 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 189 North Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, disappeared and no trace could be found of him. It now appears that JANE CONNOLLY *alias* "Scotch Jenny" picked up the boy at the corner of the street and brought him over to this City. The next day she took him to the Five Points House of Industry, in Worth-street, and desired to leave him there as the mother had been sent to Blackwell's Island for a year, giving the child's name as JOHN CHASE. The boy was received by Mr. HALLIDAY, Superintendent of the House of Industry, but he saw a day or two after an advertisement asking for information concerning a child answering the description of the one left with him. He at once answered the advertisement and soon had the satisfaction of restoring the boy to his parents. Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, was given a description of the kidnapper, and he soon succeeded in arresting her. When brought before the magistrate, she pleaded guilty to the charge, and was committed for trial. This is the second time JANE has been arrested on similar charges, and it appears to be a mania with her.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF TEA.

JAMES MURPHY was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, charged with the larceny of one chest of tea from the store of WILLIAM H. PEGG, No. 221 South-street. Officer GILBERT, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the accused, having the property in his possession. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

UNLICENSED BOATMEN.

PHILIP CUTLER, EDWARD CUTLER and MICHAEL NOLAN were arrested yesterday by Capt. HARTT, of the Harbor Police, and arraigned before the Court, on a charge of having an unlicensed boat alongside of the bark *John Tyler*, now lying off the Battery, for the purpose of communicating with those on board, without license, in direct violation of the law. They were admitted to bail in the sum of $300 each, at the Court of General Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

AN OLD CASE REVIVED.

CHARLES WALKER and WILLIAM KRAUSS, of No. 96 Chrystie-street, quarrelled on the 11th of last March, in Second-street, when WALKER ended the dispute by shooting his opponent in the left arm, inflicting a severe wound. He then left the City, and eluded arrest until yesterday, when he was brought before the Court and remanded for examination. The accused is 26 years of age, a native of Germany, and resides at No. 116 Stanton-street.

A PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT AND HIS CLERKS.

A young man named WM. LEVY, was arrested yesterday by Detective SHANGLES, of the Eleventh Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by HERMAN ROSENWIG, of Nos. 516 and 518 South-street, Philadelphia. He stated that on the 4th inst., he left the prisoner, with another clerk, in charge of a store, at No. 933 South-street, Philadelphia, and during his absence they stole $779 worth of silks, ribbons and laces, coming on to this City with their plunder. The complainant followed and placing the matter in the hands of the Police, soon had the accused arrested. In a room at No. 96 Columbia-street, were found 200 yards of the silk and nearly all the remainder was found in the possession of JOSEPH COHEN, No. 385 Grand-street, LEVY having confessed selling the goods to COHEN for $140. COHEN was also arrested, and both the accused were remanded for further examination.

THE PISTOL.

HENRY BEHRMAN, of No. 147 Cherry-street, charged MAX GERMANSDOZ with having followed him into the street with a revolver, and attempting to shoot him with it. Officer DONOHUE, of the Seventh Precinct, produced the weapon in Court. The accused stated that he was in partnership with the prosecutor, and that they had some little differences about cigars. A few angry words passed between him and BEHRMAN, the result of which was that the latter drew a knife upon him. It was in order to protect himself that he drew the revolver; but with no intention whatever of shooting BEHRMAN. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

JOHN BROWNE was arrested by Officer VANDERGALL, he being charged by Capt. THOMAS GLOVER, of the ship *Monkchester*, now lying at Pier No. 50 East River, with having stolen a brass bell, valued at $75, from said ship. The accused pleaded guilty to having committed the offence, stating that he did it only for "fun." He was held for trial in default of finding bail.

LAW REPORTS.

President Roberts Indicted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

An indictment was found by the U. S. Grand Jury, on the 29th of June, against Wm. R. Roberts, "President" of the Senate branch of the Fenian Brotherhood. The indictment has remained on file since that date, owing to Mr. Roberts' absence from the City. Yesterday morning, having returned, he was arrested on a bench warrant by Deputy Marshal Luther Horton. The indictment contains nineteen counts, and is quite voluminous, but is in substance as follows:

That a true bill of indictment is found against Wm. R. Roberts, for having, on the 25th of May, 1866, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot a military expedition against the territory of the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with which State the United States are at peace.

President Roberts appeared before U. S. Commissioner Osborn, accompanied by Mr. Wm. L. Cole. Bail having been required to the amount of $5,000, Mr. Cole became his bondsman, after which he departed.

The trial will not take place till the October term of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.

Habeas Corpus and Certiorari—Writs Issued and Disposed of in June.

The most guilty of criminals are protected in their rights, by resorting to writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, as may be observed by the following list, which embraces the record of no less than twenty-five cases in which proceedings have been had before several Judges during the month of June, Mr. Brunt, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people in them all.

The People *vs.* Ludwig Bedda, charged with misdemeanor; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the City Judge, June 5.

The People *vs.* William Yates, charged with disorderly conduct; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before City Judge, June 5.

The People *vs.* Ellen Saunders and William Dailey, charged with larceny; *habeas corpus*, before the City Judge, June 5.

The People *vs.* William Cook, charged with disorderly conduct; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the City Judge, June 5.

The People *vs.* William Shaw, charged with disorderly conduct; *habeas corpus*, before the Court of Common Pleas, June 6; writ dismissed and prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* James Turner, charged with disorderly conduct; *habeas corpus*, before the Superior Court, June 7; writ dismissed, bail reduced from $1,000 to $300, and the prisoner discharged on bail.

The People *vs.* George Smith, charged with disorderly conduct; *habeas corpus*, before Supreme Court, June 12; writ dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Anna Brown, charged with disorderly conduct; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the City Judge, June 13.

The People *vs.* James Madden, charged with rape; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the City Judge, June 12; writ dismissed and the prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Charles A. Boynton, charged with false pretences; *habeas corpus*, before the City Judge, June 13.

The People *vs.* John Allen, charged with receiving stolen goods; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the City Judge, June 14; writ abandoned.

The People *vs.* John H. Decker and Charles Jehring, charged with arson; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the Recorder, June 14.

The People *vs.* Charles Molloy, charged with larceny; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the City Judge, June 18.

The People *vs.* Frederick Winslow, charged with grand larceny; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the City Judge, June 18.

The People *vs.* Wm. Bowen, *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the City Judge, June 20.

The People *vs.* Antoine Zanille, charged with carrying concealed weapons; *habeas corpus*, before the City Judge, June 21.

The People *vs.* Louis Wolfert, charged with vagrancy; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the City Judge, June 21.

The People *vs.* Sarah Smith, charged with disorderly conduct; *certiorari*, before the Recorder, June 21.

The People *vs.* Jeremiah Foley, charged with a violation of the Boat Law; *habeas corpus*, before the City Judge, June 22.

The People *vs.* Susan Blackwell; *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, before the Recorder, June 23.

The People *vs.* Michael O'Brien, charged with disorderly conduct; *habeas corpus*, before the Recorder, June 22.

The People *vs.* Jessie Walker and Mary Ann Fagin, charged with disorderly conduct; *habeas corpus*, before the City Judge, June 27.

The People *vs.* George Phillips, charged with larceny; *habeas corpus*, before the City Judge, June 27.

The People *vs.* James Devine, charged with attempt at larceny; *certiorari*, before the Superior Court, June 27.

The People *vs.* Ellen Smith, charged with disorderly conduct; *habeas corpus*, before the City Judge, June 28.

What was the disposition of most of these cases the record does not show. This brief chapter serves as another testimony that the rights of thieves and disturbers of the peace are not ruthlessly invaded by the public prosecutors, but rather that they are furnished with every facility for cheating justice out of the penalties which ought in most cases to be endured. Every law court vies with the other to be foremost in proving that in the halls of justice they who are the terror of society are, to a marked extent, protected from the due reward of their offences. To this extent, at least, the record of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* for June is valuable.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 112, 129, 130, 131, 132, 136. Call commences at No. 138.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Will meet on Saturday next at 11 A. M., for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to July 18, at 11 A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 12.

By Justice Ingraham.

John T. Hoffman, Mayor, and others, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz, et al., constituting the Metropolitan Board of Health; motion to dissolve injunction denied. The Irish Presbyterian Church *vs.* Bowen, et al.; the motion for an injunction must be denied. Joseph Charles Fisher *vs.* Louisa H. Hepburn, &c.; motion is granted on conditions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

By Justice Monell.

Henri Bier *vs.* Jacob Oppenheimer, &c.; motion to discharge order of arrest as to defendant Oppenheimer granted, with $10 costs. David Easton *vs.* Andrew Schilling, &c.; motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs. Elizabeth Wiley *vs.* James Fee; motion denied, with $10 costs. Wm. R. Montgomery *vs.* David Crocheron; motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs. The Belmont Branch Bank of the State of Ohio *vs.* Wm. Hoge et al.; judgment for costs on appeal. Charles Brink et al. *vs.* The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; case settled. Mayer M. Schwartz *vs.* The New-York Warehouse and Security Company; motion granted. Maria E. Schoffer *vs.* Edward Winterfield; order discharging attachment on payment of fees. Eliza J. Donachi *vs.* G. Donachi; motion for alimony denied. James Moran *vs.* Jacob Carpenter; motion granted. The Hudson River Railroad Company *vs.* John O'Rourke; motion for an allowance granted.

By Justice McCunn.

Catharine E. Brown *vs.* Jason W. Hardie; case decided. See memorandum on papers in the Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12, 1866.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '67	128¼	100	Mariposa Pr.	28¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	100	At. Mail S. Co.	114
180,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	107	300	N. Y. Cen.	99
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	105⅜	500	Erie R.	74⅛
10,000	do	105½	1000	do	74⅛
250,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		200	do	74
	'65	105⅜	100	do.....2d call	74⅛
15,000	do	105½	1000	do	74½
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅝	600	do.....s10	73⅞
5,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		50	Erie Railroad Pr.	77
	First Ser...Sm'l	103⅞	10	Stonington R.	110
30,000	do	103⅞	101	N. Y. & N. H.	110
25,000	do.....2d Ser.	103¾	3000	Reading R.	107
1,000	do. 3d S..Small	103⅞	300	do.....s30	107
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..x-C	79¼	500	do	107¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90. N.	71	500	do.....2d call	107¾
9,000	N. Car. 6s	88½	200	do	107⅝
5,000	do	85⅜	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	81¾
6,000	Cal. 7s	114	200	do.....s5	81¼
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¼	200	do.....2d call	81½
5,000	O. & M. Cer. Pf.	78	200	Ill. Central R.	122¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	88	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	25	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	117
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103	1000	Chic. & N. W.	34
3,000	Lack. & West. Bs	98	600	do	34¼
1,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	79⅛	500	do.....b5	34½
3,500	To. & W. 2d M.	85	200	do	34⅜
29	Bk. of Commerce	109½	200	do.....2d call	34⅝
10	Ocean Bank	98	1800	Chic. & N. W. P.	63⅜
10	Imp. & Trad. B'k	110	1400	do	63
200	Cen. N. Bank	107	112	do	63⅛
5	Fourth N. Bk.	102	200	do.....2d call	63⅛
100	Hudson R. R.	114	100	do.....b30	63⅜
100	do	114⅛	600	Cleve. & Tol.	110
400	Canton Co.	51	200	do	109⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	46½	500	Chi. & R. I.	96⅛
100	Wyom. Val. Co.	40	400	do	96¼
100	West. U. Tel.	51¾	500	do	96⅜
100	do	51⅜	300	P., F. W. & C.	98⅜
500	do	51¾	100	do	98⅛
500	Quick. Min.	51¾	100	New-Jersey C..x-d	116
100	do	51⅜	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	44
100	do.....b10	51½	95	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	95
300	do.....b30	51⅞			

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	109¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	34⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	107	11	do	35
50,000	do	107½	100	do.....b30	35¼
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..x-C	79	400	Cleve. & Tol.	110
4,000	N. Car. New Bs.	63½	40	Reading R.	107½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	51½	600	do	107⅜
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	23½	50	Chi. & N. W. P.	63⅜
200	Boston W. P.	24	100	do.....b15	63⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	52¼	100	do	63⅜
100	N. Y. Central	99	200	Chi. & R. I.	96⅝
400	Erie R.	74½	200	P., F. W. & C.	98⅝
400	do	74⅛	75	Chic. & Alton	101
100	M. S. & N. I.	81½	100	Tol., W. & W.	39

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	107	300	Quicksilver	51⅞
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	105½	2500	Erie R.	74⅝
10,000	do.....2d call	105½	100	Erie R. P.	78⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99	200	Reading R.	107⅝
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		100	do	107½
	3d Ser.	103⅞	50	Mich. S. & N. I.	81½
20,000	O. & M. C.	27⅜	100	do	81¾
5,000	do	27¼	200	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅞
2,500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	75	300	Chic. & N. W.	34⅜
200	Canton Co.	52¼	200	do	34½
200	Cum. Coal P.	46⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	109⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	51⅝	200	Chic. & R. I.	96⅝
200	Bos. Water P.	23¼	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	39⅜
100	do.....b30	23	100	P. F. W. & C.	98⅛
100	do	31½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal.....s3	46	200	M. So. & N. I.	81½
600	West. U. Tel.....x-d	51	100	do	81¾
100	do.....s3	51	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	63⅝
200	do	51½	100	do	63⅝
900	Erie R.	74⅝	200	do.....b3	63⅝
100	do	74½	100	do	63⅜
200	do	74⅜	200	do.....s3	63⅜
300	do.....s5	74	100	do.....b3	63⅜
200	Reading R.....x-d	107⅞	300	do	63⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol.....b3	110	700	P., Ft. W. & C..x-d	98⅜
700	Chic. & N. W.	34	200	Mar. & C. 1st P..b15	45
100	do.....s3	33⅜	100	do.....b30	45
200	do	33⅜	200	do.....s3	44¾
500	do.....b3	33⅜	100	McGr. West. R.	27

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	51¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	122¼
200	Cum. Coal.....b3	46½	100	do	122½
500	Quicksilver	51½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
100	West. U. Tel.....c	52½	300	do.....c	84⅝
200	Erie R.	74⅛	200	do	84⅝
100	do	74	100	Chic. & R. I.	96⅜
200	do	74⅛	200	do	96⅜
1800	do	73⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	63⅜
2500	do	73⅞	200	do	63⅜
200	do	73⅞			
700	do	[illegible]	1200	do	[illegible]
200	New-York Cen.	98⅞	100	do	[illegible]
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅛	100	do	[illegible]
200	do	81¼	200	P. F. W. & C.	98⅜
200	do.....b5	81			
100	Chi. & N. W.	34½	200	Mar. & C. 1st P..s15	44

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	23½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	84¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	52	100	Clev. & Tol.....b3	109⅞
100	Mar. Min. Co.	23½	100	Chic. & R. I.	96¼
100	Erie Railroad	74	100	Chic. & N. W.	34½
100	do	74	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	63¼
200	Reading R.....s3	107⅞	300	do	63
100	do	107⅝	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr..s10	44½
200	Canton Co.....b10	51⅝	100	McGr. & W. R.	28¾
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	81¾			

THURSDAY, July 12—P. M.

The price of Gold advanced 2 ⅌ cent. to-day on the rise of Exchange on London and Paris to the Specie shipping points. London is quoted 109@109¼, 60 days, and Paris 5f. 7½c. to the dollar, for sight bills. The Continental demand was almost exclusively on the latter, as there is little or nothing doing directly on the German financial centres on account of the War. The rates on London were stiffened by the advices per the mail of the *Persia* this morning. The Bank of England had not yet been able to lower the rate of interest from 10 ⅌ cent., which caused disappointment, and to this were added some new difficulties in the India trade. The Cotton trade nevertheless continued steady, and all American interests were looking well. Our 5-20s were 1 ⅌ cent. higher, and Eries and Illinois Central ½@1 ⅌ cent. higher.

The sales of Gold opened at 149@149¼, and advanced to 151⅞ ⅌ cent after the *Persia's* dispatches were delivered. The rise, however, created some panic in the demand for Exchange, and at the close of 'Change hours there was a disposition to postpone purchasing for Saturday's mail until to-morrow.

The Brokers report increased offerings of Money to-day at 5 ⅌ cent. on Government collateral, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on the Railways. The latter are not borrowed upon as extensively as the activity on the Stock Exchange would seem to indicate. Erie and other shares are lent on the Street at a lower rate for the Money advanced upon them, between the Brokers, than is charged on their regular hypothecation at Bank.

On Saturday, July 14, the Government will pay off the remainder of Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness. The amount not yet presented is about $25,000,000. The Interest on $230,000,000 of the Third Series of 7.30s will be paid the same day, either at the Treasury Office or at the First National and National Currency Banks, to suit the convenience of the Coupon holders.

The United States 5-20s of 1862 advanced to-day to 107@107⅛ ⅌ cent. The 5-20s of 1865 also continued in demand, but the business transacted not so heavy as on Tuesday and Wednesday, on account of the advance in the price to 105⅛@105½. The figure of 105 ⅌ cent., including the accumulated Gold interest since May, appears to be the rate at which the Banks and other large buyers are disposed to come in freely. As the old bonds of 1862 are withdrawn for European transmission, however, the effect is to gradually advance the new, which are wanted to take the place of the former at home. The 10-40 years 5 ⅌ cents., the Gold coupon on which is due 1st September, have advanced to 98⅞@99 ⅌ cent., and are but sparingly offered in the market. The 7.30 Currency Loans are in steady request at 103⅞@103⅞ ⅌ cent.

On the Railway speculation the business was large and more generally distributed than usual. There was something of a lull in the Erie excitement after the large purchases of yesterday at about 75 ⅌ cent., to close certain outstanding *short* contracts made at from 60 to 64 ⅌ cent. It was supposed that these settlements would have been followed by some considerable downward reaction on the Stock, but while there was less activity of movement to-day, there appeared to be large orders to buy at 74 ⅌ cent., below which, up to 3 o'clock, no cash sales were made. One reason for this firmness, as we may now mention, though not speaking by authority, is the renewal of the coal transportation contract between the Erie and Pennsylvania Coal Companies, which will add to the monthly traffic of the former about $200,00 ⅌ month through the Summer and early Fall months. As heretofore stated, the rupture in the old contract was the chief cause of the falling off in the Erie receipts through the Spring months as compared with 1865. It is not necessary at present to review at length, the causes or attempt to fix the blame of the difficulty, as it is now over; but it is proper to say that the restoration of the Coal traffic is a matter of the highest importance in the direction of restoring the credit of the Road so far as it has been damaged by the recent reported falling off in its usual receipts. The Board of the Pennsylvania Coal Company ratified the new contract yesterday. The Erie Board was in session to-day, believed to be for the same object, though rumor on the Street gave out that the recent extraordinary loan of Stock of Convertible Bonds to Mr. DREW was also to be discussed. The other New-York and Western Stocks were firm; the Northwesterns active and with various fluctuations in the Common Stock from 32½@35@34½ ⅌ cent.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon; the market leaving off steady:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	98¾	99	N. West Pref.	63¼	62⅞
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	107	Rock Island	96⅜	96⅝
U. S. 7.30s	103⅝	103⅞	Fort Wayne	98⅜	98⅜
N. Y. Central	99⅛	99¼	Cumb'land Coal	46	46
Erie	74⅝	74⅛	Quicksilver	52⅛	51⅞
Hudson	114⅛	114⅛	W. U. Telegraph	52	53⅞
Reading	107	107⅞	Mariposa Pref.	23⅞	23
Mich. Southern	81⅛	81⅜	Canton	54⅞	52⅜
Illinois Central	122⅛	122⅜	Ohio Certificates	27⅞	27⅜
Pittsburgh	85	84⅞	American Gold	149⅛	152⅞
Missouri 6s	79⅛	79⅜	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞
Northwest	33⅞	(34⅛)			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Hanover	108
Manhattan	133	Metropolitan	118
Merchants'	109	Nassau	106
Mechanics'	115	Corn Exchange	118
America	130	St. Nicholas	106
Phenix	105	Marine	136
Tradesmen's	135	Commonwealth	102
Chemical	666¼	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	107	Park	145
Seventh Ward	106¼	Central National	107
Commerce	109¼	First National	210
Ocean	98	Fourth National	102¾
American Exchange	113¼	Ninth National	110
Pacific	160	Oriental	125
Bank of the Republic	113¼		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	87	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Con. 7 ⅌ cent., con.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	103¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x.	88
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100¾
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	103	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	101¾	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	86
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	97	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	96
Mich. C. 8s, 1st M. '82	109	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	97
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Alt. Income	88
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	84

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,687,558 02; including for Customs, $483,000; Gold Notes, 462,400. Payments, $679,865 50. Balance, $91,854,752 41.

The awards of $300,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road, for which Mr. A. STONE, Jr., of Cleveland, is the Trustee, will be made on Saturday, 14th inst., to the best bidders, at the Union Trust Company, in this City. The maturity of the Bonds is distributed all the way from the year 1870 to 1899. The whole mortgage is only $791,000; less than two years net income of the Road.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Wall and Nassau streets, advertise at private sale the fifty years Public Park Loan of the City of Brooklyn, bearing 7 ⅌ cent. premium interest. The investment is not only a safe one in point of unquestioned security, but the Bonds are understood to be offered on terms that return a most liberal income to the purchaser.

Attention is invited to the dividend announcements of the Globe and Jersey City Insurance Companies.

The following are the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

For the month of June, 1866	$644,573 28
Same time last year	646,995 12
Decrease	$2,421 84

THE COTTON QUESTION.

The Supply and the Condition of the Cotton Market. No. II.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The object of the first article upon the above subject, which appeared in your paper of April 28, was to show how accurately the condition of the cotton market could be determined a few months in advance by the proper use of statistical information. That article depended upon a theory of proportional parts, which, briefly stated, is as follows: That whatever may be the amount actually received at the shipping ports during an entire cotton year, the receipts at any specified time will bear to the whole receipts a ratio which will be practically the same, year after year, or at least will vary only between certain narrow limits, readily deducible from a study of the past; that our exports to foreign countries obey the same law, as well as the imports into Great Britain from those countries which furnish it supplies: only in each case it is necessary to determine the limits of the current cotton year, and experience shows that in America it may be held to run from September to September, and in England from January to January, so far as the imports of India cotton are concerned. To rely exclusively upon the indications of such a theory in the first few months of a cotton year might lead into serious error, but as the year draws nearer its close this theory becomes a more and more unerring guide. Before proceeding to apply to the next few months these principles of investigation, it may be well to state briefly how far the predictions made in the first article have agreed with the actual facts. Most coincidence is, of course, to be expected where the dates are the most reliable.

	Bales.
Predicted amount American crop, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,400,000
Amount actually received May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866, (Neill Bros. estimate)	416,000
Amount actually received Sept. 1, 1865 to July 4, 1866, (N. Y. Ship. list)	1,946,000—2,362,000

Receipts of American Crop.

	Predicted.	Actually Rec'd N. Y. Ship. List.
Two weeks ending April 17...bales	88,000	86,000
Two weeks ending May 1	73,000	62,000
Four weeks ending May 29	103,000	105,000
Thirteen and a half weeks ending Aug. 31	145,000	?
To July 4		77,000

Predicted Imports of bales of Cotton into Great Britain from beginning of year.

	American.	East India.	Med., Brazil, &c.	Total.
End of March	418,000	285,000	225,000	928,000
End of April	583,000	490,000	300,000	1,373,000
End of May	748,000	721,000	375,000	1,844,000
End of June	880,000	920,000	450,000	2,250,000

Actual Imports of bales of Cotton into Great Britain from beginning of year.

	American.	East India.	Med., Brazil, &c.	Total.
End of March	451,000	375,000	245,000	1,071,000
End of April	578,000	565,000	367,000	1,510,000
End of May	763,000	792,000	438,000	1,993,000
End of June	Returns not yet received.			

The value at certain times of investigations like the above is shown by the circumstance that under the influences of these causes only which were therein clearly exhibited, the price of Middling Orleans fell in Liverpool from 20d. to 12½d. That a corresponding fall has not occurred in America does not imply that the same causes have not operated strongly here, but that they have been even more than neutralized by the importance still assigned to the American supply and the very unfortunate circumstances which at one time attended the early growth of the cotton plant.

Turning now to the prospect ahead, the receipts since Sept. 1, 1865, will be found to be, according to the New-York *Shipping List* of July 4, 1,946,000 bales. Upon the average, enough would be received between this and Sept. 1, 1866, to carry this amount up to 2,000,000 bales, and there is every indication that the receipts will be in excess the present year. Further, we ought to be still exporting to foreign countries. Theoretically, 90,000 bales should go forward to Great Britain, and 20,000 to France and other countries, before Sept. 1 next. Assuming that this export will actually be realized, our position is as follows:

	Bales.
Stock on hand July 4, (New-York date)	319,000
Receipts due to Sept. 1, 1866	54,000
Total	373,000
Exports to Great Britain, (July 4 to Sept. 1, 1866)	90,000
Exports to France, &c., (July 4 to Sept. 1, 1866)	20,000
United States consumption, 8½ weeks, at 10,500 bales weekly	90,000—200,000
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1866	173,000

To this last amount should be added the stock which may be held in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

The above amounts are rather large to have on hand at the close of a cotton year, but they are not at present so large as to be without precedent. In 1860 the condition of the crop, both with regard to size and stock on hand, was, at the beginning of July, practically the same as to-day. The total exports, however, recorded in July and August of that year, were 263,000 bales, and in this circumstance we find a great probability that we shall this year attain the theoretical export above given.

It is, of course, too early to form any accurate estimate of the growing crop. This much, however, can be deduced from the past: Since 1840, at least, one will look in vain for any year where the actual amount of the crop has differed by more than about one-fifth from that which was to be expected on the theory of an average year. The year 1861 would have produced, theoretically, 4,300,000 bales; and if it be that this year enough land has been planted at the South to give what yet remains of the accumulation of the war crop, then any combination of causes which should reduce this below two and one-quarter millions of bales, would be beyond the experience of the last twenty-five years.

It is not, however, in America that the battle of prices is to be fought during the next few months. However much importance may be attached here to the remnant of the old crop or the prospects of the new, uncertainty with regard to the American supply is not the only element that will effect the great cotton centre of the world. It therefore becomes important to determine what are likely to be the leading features of the Liverpool market.

The following tables of imports into Great Britain during the remainder of the year have been thus determined. It has been assumed that the flow of cotton into Great Britain from the United States will this year obey the same law that has held in the past. The exports that have already gone forward proves the correctness of these tables so far as the American supply is concerned, up to the end of July, after which time the amounts given are purely theoretical. The East India supply has been obtained by carrying forward the shipments in a manner presumed to be somewhat more accurate than the one used in the first paper, and the values up to the end of August are as much to be relied upon as are the statements in the Liverpool Brokers' Circular, upon which they depend, of the amount of cotton at sea. Great Britain will, therefore, receive from India in the first eight months of this year, 1,500,000 bales. In 1863 the proportional part of the year's receipts which arrived at the end of August was 48 per cent.; in 1863 it was 54 per cent.; in 1864, 58 per cent.; in 1865, 63 per cent. We have assumed it this year at 66⅔ per cent., and made no account of the few thousands of bales now on their way from China. This would give 750,000 bales for the imports of the last four months of the year, which have been distributed among them in the proportion observed the last four years. There being no reason to change the estimate previously made, 900,000 bales, of the amount to be derived from the Mediterranean, Brazil and miscellaneous sources, what is due after June has been distributed equally over the remainder of the year. The estimate for the month of June will be found to differ somewhat from the one above given, and is presumed to be nearer the truth. Independently of sources of error tables of this kind are liable to some variation, as bad weather may delay or favorable weather hasten arrivals, but the total values given in the second table will probably be found to be within 100,000 bales of the truth in June, July and August, and within 200,000 bales of the truth for the remaining four months.

Probable Monthly Imports of Bales of Cotton into Great Britain during the last Seven Months of 1866.

	American.	East India.	Med., Brazil, &c.	Total.
June	127,000	133,000	62,000	322,000
July	60,000	275,000	67,000	402,000
August	50,000	300,000	66,000	416,000
September	25,000	250,000	67,000	342,000
October	25,000	200,000	67,000	292,000
November	50,000	150,000	66,000	266,000
December	100,000	150,000	67,000	317,000

Probable Imports of Bales of Cotton into Great Britain, Counted from the Beginning of the Year, for the last Seven Months of 1866.

	American.	East India.	Med., Brazil, &c.	Total.
End of June	890,000	925,000	500,000	2,315,000
End of July	950,000	1,200,000	567,000	2,717,000
End of Aug	1,000,000	1,500,000	633,000	3,133,000
End of Sept	1,025,000	1,750,000	700,000	3,475,000
End of Oct	1,050,000	1,950,000	767,000	3,767,000
End of Nov	1,100,000	2,100,000	833,000	4,033,000
End of Dec	1,200,000	2,250,000	900,000	4,350,000

These values will probably prove correct unless the recent financial panic in England should produce wider effects than have yet appeared, or unless it should be speedily renewed. The above import corresponds, in bales of 400 pounds, to nearly 4,000,000 bales, and is larger in weight by about one-eighth than the import of 1860, the largest ever received. The wonderful resources of India are shown by its probable export of two and one-quarter million of bales in a single year.

What is especially to be noticed in the above tables is the small import of the month of June, the subsequent rapid falling off of the American supply, and the equally rapid increase in the supply from India. The effect of this immense preponderance of the India cotton will probably be to lessen the present consumption of the American. The question is not here as to the price at which this result will be effected, but whether the result itself can be evaded. There is really very little experience to refer to upon this point, the manner in which American cotton has been taken up in England during the last few months being most nearly a parallel case. But, *à priori*, it seems to be probable that there will be most sales made when there is most desire to sell, and that there will be most desire to sell where there is the greatest accumulated stock. It is probably practically true in the long run, that the sales in England of American cotton in any month bear to the total sales of cotton made during that month, the same proportional part which the amount of American cotton on hand at the beginning of the month bears to the total stock; that is to say that if at the beginning of any month one-third of the stock on hand is American cotton, this will furnish during the ensuing month one-third of the deliveries to spinners and exporters. An application of this theory to the past year and a half gave remarkably accurate results. The differences which existed during the first five months of the present year, though small, showed that the sales made were not quite so much in favor of American cotton as was to be anticipated, thus indicating that holders of that were not so ready as the holders of East India cotton to part with their stock, and also indicating that, so far as deliveries are concerned, American cotton has not yet made any advance toward thrusting its rival out of the market.

In using the above theory of proportional deliveries for the purpose of determining how the consumption and export of Great Britain is to be distributed among the various kinds of cotton during the last seven months of this year, it has been assumed that the rate of consumption and export would in number of bales remain practically the same that it has been during the last five months. That this is the amount which spinners and exporters actually need, is rendered all the more probable by the fact that it is also the rate which has prevailed since the close of July last.

Sum of the Theoretical Consumption and Export of Cotton in Great Britain during the last Seven Months of 1866.

	American.	East India.	Med., Brazil, &c.	Total.
June	105,000	111,000	57,000	273,000
July	106,000	111,000	55,000	272,000
August	85,000	136,000	52,000	273,000
September	68,000	155,000	49,000	272,000
October	57,000	165,000	51,000	273,000
November	50,000	169,000	53,000	272,000
December	50,000	167,000	56,000	273,000

The above table shows clearly how in the next few months the deliveries of American cotton will fall off in England, while those of East India increase, and those of the long-stapled cottons remain practically constant.

The following table refers to Liverpool alone. It gives the stock in port furnished by the above considerations, after allowing 75,000 bales East India cotton as a permanent stock in London and other places. This table, therefore combines the errors of both the table of imports and the table of consumption. Still it is believed that its utmost departure from truth in the first four months will be less than 150,000 bales. During August and September English spinners have of late laid in a part of their supplies for the coming year. The Continental war has had as yet little if any influence upon the deliveries of cotton, but it will probably prove an important consideration when new engagements are to be made. The figures of the last three months are therefore not given as being accurate to within any assignable extent, but are only given as those which are to-day the most probable.

Probable Stock of Cotton in Liverpool during the last seven months of 1866.

	Amer.	E. India.	Medit., Bras., &c.	Total this year.	Tot. stock last year.
End of June	422,000	369,000	220,000	1,011,000	398,000
July	376,000	533,000	232,000	1,141,000	348,000
August	341,000	697,000	246,000	1,284,000	412,000
September	298,000	792,000	264,000	1,354,000	382,000
October	282,000	827,000	280,000	1,373,000	323,000
November	266,000	808,000	293,000	1,367,000	356,000
December	316,000	791,000	304,000	1,411,000	370,000

In the above table it will be seen that the stock of American cotton does not fall remarkably low. Only a readiness to effect sales much greater on the part of holders of American cotton than on the part of holders of East India cotton, is likely to carry the stock of American at any time during the present year down to 200,000 bales. The stock of East India cotton from being less than that of American at the end of June, becomes in two months more than double, and in four months more than triple the stock of American. This circumstance clearly shows the nature of the battle which is to be fought during the next few months in the Liverpool market. Might it not be well for our wise legislators in Congress to wait the result of this contest before offering a bounty, however small, upon the growth of India cotton?

It needs but a glance at the columns giving the total stock to show that the present strong condition of the Liverpool market is likely to be indefinitely maintained. The imports of the month of June, this year, as usual during the last four years, are comparatively light. The stock in port will not at the close of the month differ materially from its amount at the beginning, unless the vessels from East India should arrive a week or ten days before the time. But during the next two months the stock in port will be increased by more than 125,000 bales each month, if its growing amount does not tempt spinners and exporters to make larger purchases than the prospective condition of the market would seem to warrant. It is common at the present time in Liverpool to speak of a surplus of a million bales, meaning by that the sum of the excess of stock on hand and at sea over last year. But the above table shows clearly that the stock on hand alone promises, by the end of September, to be a million in excess, and that at the present rate of consumption and prospects of importation its amount is not likely to be diminished at the end of the year. The largest return ever made by the Weekly Price Current of the Liverpool Brokers' Association for the stock in port was on June 8, 1860, 1,358,630 bales. This amount is likely to be again attained, so far as number of bales is concerned, the present year. This will occur so late in the year as to show how completely the India cotton still rules the Liverpool market, for before the rebellion, when America was the main source of supply for England, the largest amounts were usually held in the Spring or Summer months.

The immediate effect of this large stock in 1860 was to produce a decline, in spite of the largest consumption ever known—a decline, however, from which the market recovered under diminishing stocks and unfavorable accounts of the new crop in America. The lowest point touched seems to have been the close of July, when Middling Uplands sold for 5⅞d., or about two-fifths of their present prices. It would be hazardous to predict that any rise will take place this year, so long as the stocks are maintained at their present values.

The experience of a year ago would lead us to expect no very great change in Liverpool in the price of American cotton during the months of July and August, for from the close of June to the middle of September prices remained practically constant, with a slight tendency to decline; and, if we except the panic of October, which was sharp but brief, the price of Middling Orleans did not vary materially from 20d. from the close of June to the close of March following, when the immense accumulation of stock began. There is this year the same uncertainty that there was a year ago respecting the probable amount of the American supply, and if American cotton is to fall in Liverpool immediately and rapidly, it will probably be only in consequence of some panic growing out of the great surplus of cotton now accumulating there. But it would seem to be almost inevitable that India cotton should fall below its present value. The lowest prices yet recorded are those of May 25 last, when the average seems to have been about 5⅞d. for Middling Surats. Middling Uplands at the same time were 12d. In the late sales recorded in the Liverpool circular of June 22, Middling Uplands sold for 12⅞d., while Middling Surats averaged 6⅛d., thus showing a slightly firmer position with reference to American cotton. It would seem to be probable that, under the immense importations of July, August and September, though they be of new crop, the price of Middling Surats will fall without hope of immediate recovery to 5½d., and it may be even to 5d. What will be the price of Middling Uplands? An examination of years previous to the rebellion shows that Middling Surats were generally worth in the Liverpool market about two-thirds as much as Middling Uplands. Of late, however, when they have been forced upon the market, they have brought only one-half as much. It may probably be assumed that when Middling Surats fall to 5d., Middling Uplands will not sell for more than 11d. How wide this difference is from what has obtained in former years is shown by the record of 1857. In that year Great Britain imported from East India a greater supply than in any year previous to 1861. The average price of Uplands per pound was 7⅝d.; the average price of Surats 5⅞d. This process by which East India cotton will pull down the American, is the one, probably, through which the return will be made to lower prices, and it is likely to continue until America can send enough cotton to England, and sufficiently cheap, to render the export of cotton from India acknowledgedly unprofitable.

The question of the price of cotton in America during the next four months is complicated by still another consideration, the price of gold. European difficulties have increased the premiums upon this, and the firmness of cotton-holders tends to maintain it, since they prefer to accumulate large stocks in this country rather than to sell at prices which would render export profitable. But this is not a course which can be long persisted in. In September, when the new crop is received, we shall be obliged to pay some respect to the views of foreign purchasers. The following table gives, upon the supposition that export will then become possible, the currency prices of cotton that shall bring 11d. per pound in Liverpool, the penny being considered equal to 2 cents, and one-eighth allowed for full expenses of shipment and sale.

Premium on Gold.	Currency Price per 100 lbs.	Premium on Gold.	Currency Price per 100 lbs.
120	$23 10	180	$34 65
140	26 95	200	38 50
160	30 80		

PROVIDENCE, Monday, July 9, 1866. E. P., JR.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 46 bbls. Ashes, 6,330 bbls. Flour, 592 bbls. and 175 bags Corn Meal, 13,404 bushels Wheat, 296,771 bushels Corn, 15,600 bushels Rye, 158,999 bushels Oats, 50 bbls. Pork, 6 pkgs. Cut Meats, 125 bbls. Lard, and 100 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and steady. Pots, $8 12½@$8 25; Pearls at $16@$16 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in limited request at former rates. Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18c.@21½c., Maracaibo at 17c.@18½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and declining. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range. ⅌ lb. Sales and re-sales since our last, 1,000 bales, against receipts of 1,262 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,673
Receipts since July 1	15,279
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	392,272
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	822,080
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,756

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton, A, 24c., Appleton, O, 18c.; Pepperell, O, 20c.; Bleached Shirtings—Hartford Mills, 43½c., Lonsdale, 34c.; Palmer River, 25c.; Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; American, 20c.; Sprague, 20½c.; Arnold, 17c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1½-inch tapes, 48c. to 73c. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil l'Impeatrice, $30; Thomson's Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 255, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Enameled Garrote, $20—less 10 ⅌ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $16 25; No. 4, $8 50; No. 8, $13; Home Made, No. 1, $4 50; No. 6, $6 50, No. 8, $8. Rubber Cravats—No 3, figured ½-inch, $5 35; ⅜-inch, $5 75; 1-inch, $6 25; No. 4, figured, ½-inch, $6; ⅜-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Ticks—Pearl River, 55c.; Everett, 32½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 37½c.; Eagle, 25c.

EGGS—Have been less abundant and in better request at firmer prices. We quote: State and Jersey, 26c.@28c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western, by express, 24c.@26c.; Canada, 23c.@25c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, at declining prices. Sales since our last, 4,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$7 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 55@$10 20, chiefly at $7 60@$8 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 60@$10 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 35	@$7 90
Extra State	7 55	@10 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 60	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 25	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 50

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last 450 bbls. in lots, at $10 05@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales, 275 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4 75@$4 90 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 30@$5 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties are dull, at old figures. The market is well supplied with Fruits, which are in good demand, at firm prices. Apples, Norfolk, $7@$10 ⅌ lb.; Gooseberries, $3 50@$4 ⅌ bushel; Cherries, White, 15c.@18c. ⅌ lb.; Cherries, Red and Black, 10c.@15c. ⅌ lb.; Whortleberries, $8 50 ⅌ bushel; Peaches, $3 ⅌ crate; Raspberries, 10c.@15c. ⅌ basket; Blackberries, 20c.@25c. ⅌ quart; Blackberries, $6@$7 ⅌ bushel. Apples are in light demand, at unchanged rates. Small fruits are not wanted. Dried Apples, New, 18c.@19c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 32c.@33c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 20c.@22c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@18c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 50c.@52c.; Blackberries, 38c.@40c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Plums, 32c.@33c., ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat is scarce, and wanted at pretty firm prices. Other kinds are dull and heavy. Sales since our last, of 18,700 bushels, including old amber Michigan at $2 70; new No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 30; and new Amber Jersey (a small lot of very choice, taken by a City miller,) at $3 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, but at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels at 83c.@86c. for unsound, and 86c.@87c., for new mixed Western, and $1 18¾ for White Western ⅌ bushel. New Oats are quiet and heavy to-day. We quote new Chicago at 51c.@54c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is again depressed, and for Western lower; 16,500 bushels were sold, including State (a small lot) at $1 28, and Western at 96c.@$1 ⅌ bushel. Beans are in moderate demand at nominal prices. Peas are dull and without inquiry. Beans, Kidneys, new, $2 50@2 75; Beans, Marrows, $2 40@2 50; Beans, Mediums, $2 00@2 10; Beans, mixed parcels, $1 50@2 00; Peas, Canada, $1 15@1 20; Peas, Green Marrowfat, ⅌ bushel, $1 30@$1 50.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at steady rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Are inquired for at former figures.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request, but held firmly in price, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 49c.@65c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at 78c.@81c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $2 87@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request and steady in price, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 62½; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is very dull to-day, at 22c.@22½c. for Crude, 38½c.@39½c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@56c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are without demand, and quotations are nominal at from $2 to $4 ⅌ bbl. New are coming forward more freely, and are lower. We quote: Mercers, $4; Jackson Whites, $4; Buckeyes, $3 50@$3 75; Dyckman, $3 50@$4; Peach Blows, $4; Long Island, new, $4@$4 25; Charleston, new, $3 75@$4, ⅌ bbl. Bermuda Onions, new, ⅌ bbl., $3@$3 50; Onions, White, ⅌ 100 bunches, $3@$4; Turnips, White, ⅌ 100 bunches, $3@$5; Turnips, Russia, ⅌ bbl., $2@$2 25; Norfolk Tomatoes, ⅌ bushel, $5; Green Peas, ⅌ bbl., $2@$2 25; Long Island Cucumbers, ⅌ 100, $2@$2 25; String Beans, ⅌ bbl., $2 25@$2 50.

POULTRY—The market for poultry is more active, and as receipts are light, prices are firm. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys ⅌ lb., 24c.@25c.; Fowls ⅌ lb., 24c.@25c.; Spring Chickens ⅌ pair; 75c.@$1 50; Geese ⅌ pair, $2@$2 50; Ducks ⅌ pair, $1 25@$1 75.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand to-day, opening heavily, but closing with more firmness. Sales since our last 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$32 06¼ for new Mess, closing at $32 cash; $29 54 for one year old Mess; $26 75@$27 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in brisk request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 1,025 pkgs. Bacon is in demand: 250 boxes sold, part short clear, at 18c., and short rib, 17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues quite dull; sales since our last, 350 tierces and barrels at 18½c.@21c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $15@$22 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is in some demand, but at irregular prices. Beef Hams are quiet at $45 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 27c.@40c. for State; 40c.@45c for fancy do. Penn., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 6c.@21c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The long continued dulness and depression in the market for Butter was broken during the early portion of the week by an effort to advance prices, which was based on the continued light receipts. Accordingly Fresh Pail Butters were advanced to 45c. for selections, and State and Western firkins are held at higher prices. The effects of the movement are not, however, of a flattering character to the projectors, as buyers are still more wary at the advance, and with the exception of the necessary supplies for local wants the trade is paralyzed. There is no demand on the market for foreign or domestic export trade, prices being too high to admit of the smallest movement. Our latest advices from California are very discouraging; heavy quantities of both old and new crop on Eastern are in the several markets and are unsalable, owing to the fact that the demand is fully supplied by their recently largely increased home make. The several Southern markets continue to be overstocked with fine Western, *via* the Mississippi River, and orders for Northern Butter are suspended. The season for the make of Butter in this State and the West is an unexampled fine one, and the crop will be larger than has been produced in five years. Farmers and operators throughout the country, confident of sustaining the extravagant prices of the war, and too rich to require prompt sales of their product, are stacking up enormous quantities of stock to await the advent of still higher prices, while the actual market and the real prospect for the future are strongly in favor of extreme low prices when the crop is moved. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 9,330 packages. The market closes with great weakness at our quotations:"

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	33	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb.	36	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	33	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	33	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	34	@36
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	27	@29
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	29	@32
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	25	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@23

The market for Cheese has continued firm and active during the week, the only variations in price arising from the fluctuations in gold and sterling exchange. Later advices from the several English markets show a continued active demand for American Cheese at full prices. There is a better demand existing for home trade and for the South. The receipts for the week, ending this day, are 23,828 boxes, the great bulk of which having been taken for export promptly on arrival. The market closed heavily owing to the decline in gold. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	5	@8
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	10	@13
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@8

SUGARS—Have been less actively sought after at previous quotations. Sales since our last 725 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 370 boxes Havana, at from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand, at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 36,000 lbs. at 19c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 164,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12⅞c., chiefly at 12⅝c.@12⅞c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is in more demand, including bonded at 31c.@32c.; and small lots of State and Western, free, at from $2 23@$2 26 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 800 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 20s. ⅌ ton; and 65,000 bushels Corn, by sailing vessel, at 4½d.@4¾d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 27,000 bushels Corn at 5½d.@6d., and 12,000 bushels Oats at 4d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, with Corn at 5s. ⅌ quarter,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GREEN MONSTER and PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH EMIGRANT and MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DOUBLE L'ESCHELLA PEREILLEUSE and THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN—THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2; EVENING, at 7¾. G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool June 30, *via* Queenstown July 1, reached this City yesterday morning. The telegrams from the seat of war in Bohemia are conflicting. Both sides claim the victory in the severe battles of June 27 and 28, and the accounts cannot be fully harmonized until the arrival of further news. VICTOR EMMANUEL had relinquished his original plan of campaign, and his army was concentrating at Cremona for reorganization. It was reported that France would soon actively interfere in the war. The Hanoverian army had surrendered to the Prussians.

All the final arrangements in regard to the Atlantic Cable had been completed, and the *Great Eastern*, which was in perfect order, was to sail on the 10th inst. Lord DERBY had been compelled to form a purely conservative Cabinet.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the transaction of some local business, the Tariff Bill came from the House. Mr. FESSENDEN moved to refer it to the Finance Committee. Mr. GRIMES moved to amend the motion by adding "with instructions to report on the second Monday in December," which, after a long debate on the merits of the bill, was adopted—yeas 23, nays 17. Mr. WADE reported a bill to regulate affairs in Utah Territory. It looks to a reduction of the Mormon Hierarchy to the ordinary status of a Territory of the United States, and is aimed particularly at the destruction of polygamy. A joint resolution was passed, granting to the Portland sufferers the use of certain Government property, such as tents, hospital furniture, clothing, &c. The Niagara Ship Canal Bill was taken up and amendments adopted, but no action was reached.

In the House the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill was resumed, when the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations in regard to the amendments was agreed to and a committee of conference asked. Mr. ALLEY reported a bill providing that no lines of telegraph from foreign shores shall be landed upon any coast or shores of the United States without the permission of Congress. The bill was recommitted. The Senate bill authorizing the construction of certain bridges over the Mississippi River was reported back with amendments, but no action taken. The Senate joint resolution authorizing the President to place at the disposal of the city authorities of Portland, certain tents, camp and hospital furniture and clothing for the use of families made destitute by the late fire was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Official dispatches to the Mexican Minister at Washington represent that the siege of Tampico by the Liberals is progressing successfully, and that on the arrival of their chief officer, Gen. RIVERO, who was daily expected, the general attack was to be made.

The friends of Hamilton College, at Clinton, in this State, will be pleased to learn that an earnest effort is making to raise, by contributions of its Western alumni, the sum of $25,000, for the erection of a library hall. Hon. PERRY H. SMITH, of Chicago, recently offered to contribute $12,000 for that purpose, provided a like sum was raised at the West. The Committee at Chicago have issued a circular calling upon the Western Alumni and friends of the College to be present at Clinton on the 18th of July, when the corner-stone will be laid by Hon. PERRY H. SMITH. An address will be delivered by Gov. SEYMOUR, an oration by Col. BUTTRICK, of Milwaukee, and a poem read by G. K. CLEVELAND, of St. Paul. It is also proposed to challenge the Eastern Alumni to raise a like sum of $25,000 to endow and increase the libraries.

A rather curious aquatic battle was witnessed last week in the Scioto River. Two young men were discovered engaged in trying to drown each other. Finally, after struggling some time, one of the combatants disappeared, while the other hastily swam ashore, and, dressing himself, made off. The other was after some time rescued, and was with difficulty restored to consciousness. No satisfactory information could be obtained as to the cause of the encounter.

ALEXANDER MCCONNELL, recently convicted of the murder of Mrs. ROSA COLVIN, at Berne, near Cleveland, on the 24th of March last, has made a confession. At the time of the murder intense excitement was created by the fact that both the prisoner and the murdered woman were missing, and the husband and a friend were arrested charged with their murder. Subsequent developments pointed to MCCONNELL as the guilty party, and he was arrested in Canada.

The brig *Rodman Pratt*, from Baltimore for Falmouth, England, with two hundred barrels of Petroleum, was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst., in latitude 40°, longitude 70°. So rapidly did the flames extend that the crew barely escaped in a boat, saving but what they stood in. They were without food or drink until the night of the 10th inst., when they were picked up. They arrived at New-Bedford on Wednesday.

The citizens of Wheeling were successfully victimized, on Wednesday, by some swindlers who had announced themselves agents of Blind Tom, and had made elaborate arrangements for a grand concert and a lottery scheme. Several thousand dollars worth of tickets were sold, and no suspicion of wrong dealing was entertained until the audience had assembled, when it was too late to find or follow up the escaped sharpers.

The reported resignation of Postmaster-General DENNISON was confirmed yesterday. The reason for this course, as stated by Mr. DENNISON himself, is a difference of political views. It will be recollected that he was the President of the Union Republican Convention which renominated Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency. He is said to be in the field as candidate for the United States Senatorship from Ohio in place of WADE.

A disastrous fire occurred in the suburbs of Philadelphia, yesterday, involving the destruction of the extensive Tacony Print Works of A. S. LIPPINCOTT. These works covered an area of two and a half acres, employed three hundred hands, and the loss, including stock, machinery and buildings, is estimated at $2,000,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as during the conflagration a man was caught in the act of firing another mill in the vicinity.

The Charleston *Courier* gives an account of the decoration of the graves of the rebel dead at Greenville, South Carolina. It says over a thousand persons participated in the exercises. The order of procession embraced eleven young ladies clad in white, and representing the several Confederate States. Most of the stores of the village were closed, and the bells of the churches were tolled.

A. C. ROBINSON and some of his friends, near Oskaloosa, Iowa, indulged in the pastime of hanging a negro whom they suspected of stealing a pair of pants. The negro hung three minutes, when he was rescued by some persons who passed that way, and A. C. ROBINSON is in jail, and with a fair prospect of the State Prison.

At the recent railroad meeting at Council Bluffs, Iowa, below Omaha City, it was voted to accept the proposition of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to extend that line to that city, and the amount of money asked for was subscribed on the spot.

It was reported yesterday at Washington that LEONARD HUYCK, Cashier of the exploded Merchants' National Bank, and who is also Treasurer of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company, has overissued stock of that Company to the amount of $150,000.

TOMMY NELSON, an old negro, formerly a servant in the Washington family, died at Suffolk, Va., recently. He was 94 years old. He helped to cut a canal leading from the western margin of the Dismal Swamp to Drummond's Lake, an enterprise projected by Gen. WASHINGTON.

The State Senate of Tennessee yesterday passed a resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 14 to 6. There was no quorum of the House at last advices. It is reported that several absentees have been arrested by order of the House.

On the 11th of August next, the old folks of St. Louis propose to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the first grant of land covering the site of that city. It is proposed to form an Historical Society, and to secure an authentic history of the city from its first settlement.

Letters just received at St. Paul from Fort Geary give accounts of a terrible fight which took place in that region June 22, between the Minnesota Sioux and Red Lake Chippewas, in which numerous redskins on either side were killed.

Dispatches from St. Joseph state that the Indians around Fort Laramie seem but little disposed to conform to any probable treaty that may be agreed upon. They are offended because of the whites encroaching on the Smoky Hill region.

JAY COOKE has contributed $25,000 for the endowment of an additional theological professorship at Kenyon College, and has nominated Rev. Dr. BRONSON, Rector of the Episcopal Church in Sandusky, to fill the chair.

Capt. CROWELL, of the steamer *Norman*, from Philadelphia, reports that on the 11th inst., at 6 A. M., 80 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw the little ship *Red, White and Blue*, from this City for London. She was going off finely under easy sail.

CHARLES S. WOODRUFF, formerly a merchant at Grenada, Miss., has been arrested by telegraphic order of Gen. THOMAS, on the charges of participation in the assassination of Lieut. BLANDEE at that place last April.

The Maine Episcopal Convention, yesterday, elected Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston, as Bishop of the Diocese.

The vote of West Virginia on the amendment disfranchising rebels has been officially announced, and gives 6,922 majority in its favor.

The old seventy-four gun ship *Delaware*, one of the war vessels sunk at the Gosport Navy-Yard at the outbreak of the war, has been got afloat.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Supreme Court has denied the motion made several days ago to dissolve the injunction in the suit entitled The Mayor, Comptroller, and others who are Commissioners of the Sinking Fund *vs.* JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and others who compose the Metropolitan Board of Health. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs for the purpose of restraining the Board of Health from removing or in any way interfering with the stands and stall on the sidewalks in and around Washington Market, which the Board had threatened to do, on the ground that they are public nuisances, and also that their further continuance there would prove highly detrimental to the public health. An injunction was granted by Justice BARNARD on the 4th of May last, restraining the defendants' from removing the stands, &c., and the latter thereupon moved, upon affidavits, to have this injunction dissolved. The case was argued at great length during the last week of the June Term, before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, and was fully reported in our columns at the time. Yesterday the Justice rendered his decision denying defendant's motion. Hence, as the matter stands, the Washington Market people may continue to occupy their stands and stalls unmolested by either the Police or Board of Health.

In the Police Court, yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: MARIANO ESTRADO and PAULINO GAUNZO, escaped Cuban slaves, were charged with having stolen $6,000 worth of clothing, jewelry and gold coin from their former owner, J. EMILO CESPEDES. They confessed their guilt after being remanded for examination. ROBERT THOMPSON was held for trial on a charge of stealing a coat on a steamer in the North River. JANE CONNOLLY, *alias* "Scotch Jersey," was committed for trial on a charge of kidnapping a child in Williamsburgh and leaving it at the Five Points House of Industry. CHARLES WALKER was remanded for examination on a charge of felonious assault. WM. LEVY was committed for examination on a charge of having stolen $700 worth of goods from his employer in Philadelphia, and JOSEPH COLSEN was also held for receiving the same.

The bulletin of the Sanitary Inspector's office, yesterday, recorded four cases of cholera in this City, and that of the Assistant Sanitary Inspector reported three in Brooklyn. Five of the seven cases were fatal. It is important that the public of both cities should know that educated medical inspectors are in attendance at all times of night and day at No. 300 Mulberry-street in New-York, and at the City Hall in Brooklyn, and that it is the duty of these gentlemen to investigate, at once, any supposed case of cholera which either the Police or civilians may bring to their notice.

From affidavits read in the case of NEWKIRK *vs.* The Russell File Company, the particulars of which were published in our columns on Thursday last, it appears that that Company paid the sum of $500,000 for the secret of restoring old and worn out files to new ones. This Company has now a claim of over $27,000 for files purchased of them by the United States for the purpose of spiking guns during the late rebellion.

The Fenian President ROBERTS was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, having been indicted by the Grand Jury of the June Term of the United States Circuit Court. He gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer, next October.

Mr. Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, has appointed WILSON G. HUNT, GEORGE A. OSGOOD and WM. P. LEE as Commissioners of Appraisement and Assessment in the matter of laying out what is commonly known as the Boulevard, on the upper part of the island.

President SCHULTZ, DRS. DALTON, HARRIS, and DOREMUS, and others, witnessed an experiment in steam disinfection, yesterday afternoon, in the engine-house of Metropolitan Steamer No. 1.

The game at Hoboken, yesterday, between the Mutuals and Actives, resulted in the success of former club by a score of 23 to 16.

The fund for the relief of the Portland sufferers now amounts to $75,290. A circular has been issued, addressed to the citizens, for further aid.

Commencements were held yesterday at the Academy of Mount St. Vincent and at St. Stephen's College, Duchess County, largely attended.

Gold advanced to 151⅞ yesterday on the rise in the Foreign Exchanges, and the tone of the English financial news by the *Persia*. The advices were better for American interests, but less assuring in regard to the India houses in London. United States 5-20s advanced to 107 ℘ cent., and the Railway speculation was again active.

Produce and merchandise were generally in moderate request yesterday. Flour, Corn and Oats were somewhat cheaper. Pork was firmer. Cotton was heavy. Other articles were essentially unaltered. The freight market was not very brisk.

The Tariff.

The Senate has earned the gratitude of the country by postponing until another session all action upon the Tariff. Commerce may again breath freely. Industry may bless its good fortune in being saved from the clutches of monopolists. And in the vote of a majority of Senators we have a pledge not only against hasty changes in the interest of special classes, but against the ultraism of those who, under the guise of protecting the country, would sacrifice it to a policy copied from Japan.

It is worthy of note that even the Senator who appears to have had charge of the bill disclaimed identification with it, in the condition in which it passed the House. In moving its reference to Committee he affirmed the necessity of revising and altering its most important points, and Mr. WILSON was yet more emphatic in his condemnation of its details. While, then, the motion for the postponement of the measure came from the West, leading New-England Senators were not slow to divest themselves of responsibility for the changes it proposed. A bill thus condemned by East and West could have no chance of adoption, except in a shape distasteful to its authors; and the Senate has wisely thrown it overboard. The brief remaining time is too precious to be devoted to the discussion and modification of a scheme conceived for the benefit of limited classes, without reference to the wishes or the interests of the great body of the community.

The Situation in Bohemia.

We confess to the fault that many times during our own war our dispatches announced a victory, when, in fact, subsequent authentic information told us of a defeat. North and South, the desire to exaggerate a victory and cover a defeat was the same. This is but human, and other nations at war have done the same before us. It is told in history that the first NAPOLEON, referring to the practice of the Germans to illuminate upon a report of victory, once said that the Germans were like a flint, the more you beat it the more fire it gives. And it seems that in the present war both Austria and Prussia, and Italy also, adhere to the same old practice. Both seem delighted with the news from the battlefield, both claim to have been victorious, and both go off in ecstacies over the great achievement.

At least, so it appears from our latest advices. We present them this morning as full as possible from our foreign files, and after reading all the accounts through, can any one tell whether any substantial victory was gained by either of the exulting combatants in Bohemia? If the two Prussian armies, one under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES in Saxonia, the other under the Crown Prince in Silesia—both together about 264,000 strong—attempted a union in sight of BENEDEK's forces, they were defeated. Although gaining slight advantages at unimportant places, at Skalitz, the central point, the Prussians were severely beaten; and even if a part of one Prussian Army in Silesia has advanced from Nachod to to Jaromirz, the other was repulsed and had to retreat, if the accounts we receive be true. If the two Prussian armies, on the other hand, intended to break the Austrian line at Pardubitz, and cut BENEDEK's army in two, they, at present accounts, did not succeed, and so far, the result was a defeat for them.

We are using "ifs" and "buts," for otherwise no one can intelligibly speak of the present situation of the war in Bohemia, with the contradictory reports at hand. We still adhere to what we said yesterday, that the whole affair for the two days, the 27th and the 28th of June, may have been a mere striving for position, in order to give battle advantageously, or a reconnoissance in force, or it may have been the mere commencement of the great struggle decisive of the whole campaign. If the latter, then the success on either side of battalions or regiments, or even brigades and army corps, in different localities, is only of momentary consequence—gives no criterion to the ultimate feature of the battle impending—and we will waste neither ink nor paper discussing it, much less if the former be the case. Looking on, at this distance, as impartial observers, we shall consider grand results, and those only, or such apparent advantages of one over the other as will evidently give the successful party some assurance of final victory.

The British Tories Trying Their Hand at Cabinet Making.

By the late news from Europe which we publish this morning there is no progress reported in Lord DERBY's attempt at Cabinet making. Agreeably to what is understood to have been the desire of the Queen, the Tory leader seems to have made a strenuous effort to form a coalition Government, by offering to place at the disposal of the Duke of SOMERSET, Lord CLARENDON and Mr. CARDWELL, the seats which they have respectively held in Lord RUSSELL's Ministry. Lord DERBY appears to have gone even further in concessions to the conservative wing of the Whigs, by pressing the acceptance of office on the Marquis of LANDSDOWNE, and being prepared likewise to provide for Mr. LOWE of the London *Times*.

These overtures do not seem to have met with a satisfactory response; for the latest reports say that Lord DERBY has gone back to first principles, and is to try his luck with his old set of colleagues—introducing, perhaps, one or two young men into some of the minor offices. Every friend of progress in England must feel pleased that it has come to this complexion. Some of the Whig deserters may, for the time, give a purely Tory Government a certain outside support. But the accession of such a Government will do more to stir up the unrepresented masses of intelligent Englishmen than any political event that could have happened. Already there is a movement of the dry bones within sight of the Palace of Westminster. A healthy excitement has been created by the treachery that led to the overthrow of the RUSSELL-GLADSTONE ministry. And when the latter returns to power, a few months hence, it will be as the recognized leader of the whole Liberal Party in England. He will then select colleagues who will have their hearts in the cause of Reform. He will bring to his support an irresistible power of outside opinion, and he will carry his franchise and representation measures as Lord GREY carried *his*, thirty years ago, by an appeal to the healthy voice of the people. That is the way in which great Reforms ought to be carried.

A brief Tory interregnum will prove to be of ultimate good. How, or to what extent, the foreign policy of the Government may be affected by the change, we cannot well conjecture. Except that, in giving Lord CLARENDON the refusal of the seals of the Foreign Office, Lord DERBY would appear to have nothing revolutionary in view in that department of the Government. The two families are so intermarried that they ought to know each other tolerably well. As far as this country is concerned, it will probably be as easy getting along with Lord MALMESBURY—if he should return to the Foreign Office—as with Lord CLARENDON.

The Atlantic Cable.

The laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was commenced anew on the 10th inst., and we shall hear of the progress of the great ship by any day's arrival. The celerity with which the Company has for the third time "repaired damages," and the courage with which it has persisted in the attempts to render successful one of the greatest undertakings of the age, entitle it to the highest praise, even though the enterprise has a speculative character. The precautions taken to avoid future failure appear to be of the most perfect kind, both as regards the cable itself and the paying out, and although we do not permit ourselves to predict certain success, there is a fair probability of its being realized.

Of the utility of the Atlantic Cable, when in perfect working order, there can be no question. This continent will be the workshop and the granary of a great part of the habitable globe at no very distant date, and any means which facilitate communication between our customers and our producers must be advantageous. Not only will a telegram save that most important element in filling orders—time, but information as to credit and solvency will be flashed across the Atlantic soon enough to save many a house from disaster. One thing will become changed. It is a favorite theory with bilious persons that the telegraph is a chief cause of money panics and other public alarms, created by skillful manipulators of the wires. Perhaps it is so. But the remedy lies not in abolishing telegraphs, but in rendering them more perfect and universal. An illustration of this occurred very recently. There were some heavy bank failures in England, of which the news arrived here on the 22d of May. There was intense excitement in London, and crowds of anxious depositors were besieging the doors of various banks, and this occurred on the 10th ult. The steamer which brought the news sailed on the 12th. For nearly two days the gold and stock speculators in Wall-street had their own way, but at the expiration of that time news came that the crash was by no means general, and that the panic, in the full sense of the term, was over. Had there been a telegraph gold would not have risen in Wall-street as it did. The foreshadowing of the failures was contained in the London journals of May 9, and a very short time would have sufficed to convey the warning to these shores. The intelligence of the disaster itself would also have been followed by that of its ending long before the news could have reached us by the present medium, contingent as the arrivals of news are not only upon the recurrence of "steamer day," but upon all the vicissitudes of wind and tide. Thus, though there may still be flurries for a few hours, there can be none of long duration, for the antidote will always swiftly follow the bane.

As for mere sensation news, there is but one result, one affecting the people who make newspapers. The labor entailed upon the Press will be *intensified* in a great degree; why should the telegraph Company charge the enormous rates they fixed upon when the last attempt was made? There is neither justice nor sense in a telegraph tariff which will force the briefest summaries of European news to be adopted pending the arrival of the regular mail. We suggest to the Company to consider this point in the light of reason and fairness.

And now we wait for the third time for news from the Old World by the electric wire. Upon the first occasion the wire gave out, and the City Hall was half burned down; upon the second the wire snapped asunder, and went down into the deep sea. Possibly, as we have been punished twice for our extravagant expectations, we may be permitted to rejoice on the success of this latest endeavor.

DISGRACEFUL LANGUAGE.—The London *Times* makes no scruples of resorting to any foulness of language or any grossness of personal assault when thereby it can subserve a purpose. The latest illustration of this occurs in an account it gives of the popular reform demonstrations in London on occasion of the overthrow of the Russell-Gladstone Ministry. It speaks of these as made by the "rabble," by "persons of the lowest class," by a "mob," &c., and describes such an innocent thing as cheering and marching by language which would give one an idea of a mob of demons let loose. It sneers at the "resolutions" that were passed by the pungent formula of inverted commas, and infuses through its whole account a malignity as vile as it is characteristic. But the most villainous thing it does in this connection is in the shape of a fling at the ladies of the family of Mr. GLADSTONE—a statesman whom the reformers attempted to honor in the style well known in this country, of calling at his residence and soliciting his appearance. The *Times*, after describing the "rabble" of "persons of the lowest class," says, sarcastically: "Their first visit was to Carleton Gardens, *where the ladies of Mr. Gladstone's family accepted the honor of an ovation.*" It is little to say that such disgraceful insolence toward ladies of the highest position and noblest character wounded the feelings of Mr. GLADSTONE, and that he wrote a note explaining the circumstances of the assemblage at his house, and the incidental appearance of his wife for a moment on the balcony. It will not save himself or his family from repetitions of similar language, in the same quarter, when it suits the *Times* to make them. There are but few leading journals in this country that could be guilty of attacks of this kind, or of the gross indecency of publicly assailing an estimable lady. We know of but one, and that, we need not say, is the *Tribune*.

IN THE MARKET.—It is a curious fact that the belligerent Powers of Europe, so far as we know their efforts at negotiation with France, all seem to go on the idea that the Emperor NAPOLEON is in the market, and ready to go for the highest bidder. We are told—with what truth remains to be seen—that the King of Italy has offered NAPOLEON the island of Sardinia, on condition that France will support Italy against Austria. It is whispered—with what truth remains to be seen—that Austria has entered into negotiations with France, and offered the latter Power great inducements of some sort or other to enter into an alliance, offensive or defensive. We are also assured—with what truth remains to be seen—that Prussia has made offers to France of an extraordinary character (even the Rhine Provinces are spoken of) to secure her aid in the present grand emergency. Each Power has a keen appreciation of the value of French support, and all are eager to offer such a *quid pro quo* as they know by past experience would be appreciated and valued by the "nephew of his uncle." It is odd that they should all thus interpret the motives of an Emperor who "fights for an idea," and proves it by his love for Nice and Savoy.

THE ARMY BILL.—It is to be hoped that the House will be able to agree with the Senate upon the Army Bill which has just passed the latter body, and which is now awaiting the concurrence of the House. There are no very important differences between the Senate and the House in the premises, as was shown by the character of the Army bills which recently passed the Senate and House respectively, but neither of which secured the concurrence of both branches. If a case can be conceived where compromise is desirable and necessary, this is surely one; for the importance of action is very great, and the points of antagonism few and unessential. We notice that one of our City cotemporaries thinks it would be as well that the whole question should be postponed till next session of Congress; but in disagreeing with this opinion, we are backed up by all those whose position is such as to give them thorough knowledge of the bearings of the case. Gen. GRANT feels so strongly upon the matter, and is so deeply conscious of the great evils arising from the present unsettled state of things, that he took the extraordinary (for him) step of writing a letter urging the passage of the first Senate bill by both Houses, and giving irrefragable reasons why it should at once be passed. We do not believe in resigning our judgment, or in Congress resigning its judgment, to that of any functionary, however high, but in a question of this kind, in which the Lieutenant-General is at once so thoroughly informed, and so entirely impartial, and for which he puts forth such cogent arguments, we think some deference is due to his opinions and judgment. Let the House, therefore, give due and prompt consideration to the bill that is before it from the Senate; and if it has no more forcible grounds of opposition than such as have already been expressed, and no wider differences of opinion than those between this bill and its own, give us a law by which our army may be speedily reorganized in proper shape.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—We have not yet heard it explained satisfactorily who is to have the final distribution of the fifty millions of dollars which the bill now before Congress proposes to loan the Republic of Mexico. The Republic of Mexico is an existent fact, and one which we hope will have a permanent existence; but the Republican *Government* is a piece of political machinery of a rather uncertain character. Though ORTEGA claims that by the Constitution of Mexico he is the legitimate President of the Republic, as the successor of JUAREZ, whose term of office expired last year, it is the administration of the latter that is still recognized by our Government, because, we suppose, it is JUAREZ who still represents, circumstantially and actually, the continuance of the Mexican Republic. But whether JUAREZ or ORTEGA shall have the distribution of the money, neither of them can take action in the matter of the loan, or its application, with the authorization of a Mexican Congress; for no such body now hold sessions. And again, suppose the cash handed over, as a whole or in installments, to JUAREZ or ORTEGA, what actual use could be made of it that would be likely to prove beneficial to the Mexican Republic? We suppose those in this country who proposed and now urge the loan intend that it shall be used for military operations against the imperial usurpation—for the purchase of muskets, artillery and horses; for equipping and supporting an army, paying the troops, and meeting such expenses as are involved in active campaigning. But how far would a million dollars go, and how long would fifty millions last, in such work? We fear that, if voted now, it would all be gone before our next session of Congress meets, and it would then be seen that at least ten times fifty millions would be needed by the Mexican Government to complete its proper establishment. Let us at least act understandingly in this matter, and not give away blindly the millions which are drawn from our heavily-taxed people.

THE TORIES IN ENGLAND.—We cannot well venture to predict what influence the recent accession of toryism to the Government of England will have upon Continental affairs. We do not know whether High-Toryism has lost any of its ancient spirit of combativeness and British pride since the advent of steamboats, railroads and stock companies. We said the other day that England has suffered herself to be ousted from her former position of a first-class European Power by being too intent upon money-making, and too careful to risk the loss of any in war. This remained true so long as the spirit of the commercial and manufacturing classes, who are the great bulk of the Liberal Party, retained power. Whether the "spunkiness" that carried England, under PITT and CASTLEREAGH, through the great wars of the first NAPOLEON, survives in her STANLEYS of the present day, time will show. It seems to us hardly possible that a Tory Ministry should have any assurance of a lengthy existence, though the clamor and strife of party and faction at home might be hushed for a time, should foreign complications be suddenly conjured up and the "honor of England" adroitly brought into play. One thing we may assume as a fact, that had England been under a Tory Government in 1863, affairs on the Continent would have taken an entirely different course. Whether they will undertake now to clog the crushing wheels of war, or to turn them in another direction, will be apparent as soon as they shall have been installed into the offices and shall feel themselves secure for a time in their high position.

STRATEGY.—We notice that the English journals, like our American cotemporaries during our late war are now indulging in high strategical discussions concerning the campaign of the Prussians and Italians against Austria. They show clearly, after each skirmish or battle, why the winning party was winner, how the losing party came to be loser, and how the loser might easily have won by listening to good advice, such as is constantly being offered in English journals. We must say, however, that our English journalistic strategists are much more ignorant, and at the same time more conceited in the matter than were our American newspaper Generals. They mix up places and things frightfully, and do it all with a solemnity and pomposity that no one on this side ever equaled.

LARGE FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Destruction of the Tacony Print Works—Loss of $2,000,000—Three Hundred Hands Thrown Out of Employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 12.

This afternoon a most disastrous fire broke out in Frankford. Among the buildings consumed were BRIGGS' print and dye works, which are a total loss. They were situated on the corner of Orchard and Tacony streets, and were one of the largest factories in the Twenty-third Ward, employing several hundred hands, and valued at $400,000. Five dwelling-houses were also consumed, and the Trenton Railroad bridge, over Frankford Creek, situated near BRIGGS' mill, and built of wood, was entirely destroyed.

After the breaking out of the flames a man was detected setting fire to another mill in the vicinity, which confirms the suspicion that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A general alarm throughout the city was ordered by Chief-Engineer LYLE, not by ringing the State-house bell, but through the boxes located in the different engine-houses.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Later accounts of the fire represent that the loss will be $2,000,000, of which $1,500,000 will fall on buildings and machinery, and $500,000 on stock. The mill was known as the Tacony Print Works of AARON S. LIPPINCOTT, and covered 2½ acres of ground and employed 300 hands.

The bridge of the Trenton Railroad Company, close by, was only slightly injured—not destroyed, as previously reported.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The entire works comprised from twelve to fifteen buildings. The main building in which the fire originated was 350 feet long by 50 feet wide. The amount of the insurance is not yet ascertained.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Two previous attempts had been made to fire the Tacony Works. The establishment was the largest south of New-England. Among the stock were large quantities of goods belonging to New-York firms sent there to be printed, none of which were saved.

TENNESSEE.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the Senate—No Quorum of the House—The Robbery of Paymaster Emerson's Safe.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 11.

The State Senate have passed a resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, by a vote of 14 to 6.

There is no quorum of the House.

It is reported that several absentees have been arrested by order of the House.

It is believed that intense opposition to the ratification tends to discourage the assembling of a quorum.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 11.

Major EMERSON, whose safe was robbed of $7,000, has requested a Court of Inquiry. The robber is believed to be a soldier named MALLERY, a sentinel at EMERSON's room, who has suddenly disappeared. No traces of him have been discovered.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Vote on the Disfranchisement of Rebels.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, July 12.

The official vote on the constitutional amendment disfranchising persons engaged in the late rebellion was counted yesterday, and the amendment was declared adopted, by 6,922 majority.

MAINE.

The Episcopal Convention—Rev. F. D. Huntington Elected Bishop.

BATH, Me., Thursday, July 12.

At the Maine Episcopal Convention, to-day, Rev. ALEXANDER BURGESS, of Portland, was elected by the clergy as Bishop, but he declined accepting the office, and withdrew his name. Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston, was then unanimously elected Bishop.

Aid for Portland.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, July 12.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Mayor a meeting was held at the City Hall last evening to raise contributions for the sufferers by the Portland calamity.

Mayor ROGERS called the meeting to order, and JOHN GAULT, Jr., presided. Five hundred dollars was subscribed at the meeting, and a Committee was appointed for each ward to solicit further contributions. The Mayor was chosen Treasurer.

The sum raised here for the worthy object will show that Hudson is not unmindful of the necessities of the afflicted.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, July 12.

A meeting was held here yesterday to aid the Portland sufferers. A subscription was started, and large sums are being raised. The meeting adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature, and recommending that the State tax due from Portland for the current year be remitted.

The Plasterers' Convention at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 12.

The Plasterers' National Convention assembled to-day. The following societies were interested: New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Baltimore, Detroit, New-Orleans, Chicago, Portland, Yonkers, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Paterson and Boston.

The Convention organized by electing ROBERT STEVENSON, of Baltimore, President; J. R. KERNAN, of Detroit, Vice-President; THOMAS HOULAHAN, of New-York, Secretary; A. N. STOCKTON, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

The whole session was taken up in reading the reports of the various societies, all of which showed the unanimity of action that exists in this branch of business, and also a desire to coöperate with employers for the material benefit of all concerned.

Death of an Old Citizen of Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 12.

Capt. JASPER S. KELLER, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died in this city this afternoon at the age of 85 years. He was closely identified with the forwarding business for seventy years, and in the year 1800 was owner and Captain of the sloop *Confidence*, which run between this city and New-York, for the transportation of passengers. What is remarkable in his life is that he was never sick a day until within the past two weeks, and he was the first of his family to die. His wife, who is 83 years of age, and nine children are surviving him.

A Successful Swindle at Wheeling—Blind Tom Announces, but Don't Appear.

WHEELING, Thursday, July 12.

Two swindlers, named ELLIS and SANFORD, representing themselves as agents for "Blind Tom," announced a grand musical entertainment and lottery scheme to take place here on the 11th inst. Several thousand dollars worth of tickets were sold, and a large audience assembled at the hall on the appointed evening, when it was ascertained that "Blind Tom" had not arrived, and that the rogues had departed for parts unknown with the money they had obtained.

Personal.

FREDERICK M. WINSTON, Esq., Cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, died in Orange, N. J., on Wednesday. Notice of the time of his funeral obsequies will be found under the appropriate head in this morning's paper.

REMAINS FOUND FLOATING IN THE RIVER.—The discovered remains of a female were found floating in Atlantic Dock yesterday morning, supposed to be that of a woman who died of cholera on board of one of the ships in the bay. Coroner LYNCH took charge of the matter.

AN EXCURSION TO LABRADOR.—An advertisement in another column gives the full programme of a trip which Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, of Boston, proposes to make to Labrador this season. Those who desire to accompany him will be able to learn the particulars by reference to the advertisement.

A dispatch received from Portland says that Herring's Patent Safes passed through the great fire preserving all their contents without a single loss

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Debate in the Senate on the Tariff Bill.

The Further Consideration of the Bill Postponed to December.

A Bill to Regulate the Affairs of Utah Territory.

Proposed Introduction of Modern Improvements into the Spiritual Hierarchy.

Substantial Aid for the Portland Sufferers.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill Again Before the Senate.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Probable Resignation of Attorney-General Speed and Secretary Harlan.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 12.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans, in resolving that the proceedings of the caucus of last night should be kept secret, met with the success which usually attends self-denying ordinances of this kind. It is due to the enterprise of one paper that the manner in which it procured its account should be made known. Its correspondent states, with no apparent desire for concealment, that finding the doorkeeper of the reporter's gallery slightly mellow from frequent potations. He procured his consent to crawl under one of the benches in the gallery, where he remained, and in that highly honorable but somewhat inconvenient position he made notes of the proceedings upon the floor below. Whatever inaccuracies may appear in his report are excusable, considering the attitude he was forced to maintain, and the limited nature of the facilities which the doorkeeper had placed at his disposal. Another paper's report is so thoroughly fictitious as to forbid the suspicion that its reporter was even under the bench. At all events, not under one inside the hall. In what it says of Mr. RAYMOND, this paper, as usual, indulges in wholesale fabrication. He was not questioned as to the course of the TIMES on the Philadelphia Convention. He said nothing whatever about any understanding with anybody that none but Union men were to participate in that Convention. He did not admit that he had done wrong. He retracted nothing that he had said or written, and made no promises for the future for himself or for the TIMES, either in regard to the Convention or any other subject. What he did say might probably afford a more complete and satisfactory refutation of the correspondent's fiction, but for the fact that The injunction of secresy which still rests upon the caucus and upon every member of it, prevents its publication. Still another paper's statements are about as false and malicious as usual—neither more nor less. In the appointment of the Committee to consider the state of business before Congress, it will be seen that the Chairman of the caucus, Gen. BANKS, selected chiefly men who are known among the Radicals themselves as being the most extreme and intolerant in their denunciations of the President. The tone of the caucus was one of intense bitterness toward Mr. JOHNSON.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Since Tuesday last, after the adjournment of the Cabinet, we have had continually fresh and conflicting rumors of changes and resignations in the Cabinet; of stormy sessions of that body on the supposed veto of the Freedmans Bureau Bill, and the call for a Convention at Philadelphia, in August, &c. It was known that immediately after the session of the Cabinet on Tuesday, Messrs. SPEED, HARLAN and DENNISON had repaired to the office of the Attorney-General, and after locking themselves in the room, continued in earnest consultation for an hour or so. Rumor had it that this consultation was upon the course to be pursued by each of these disaffected members of the Administration, and it was stated that they, being in unison and perfect accord on the questions that had agitated the Cabinet, and being opposition to the President, and the remainder of his Cabinet had determined simultaneously to send in their resignations, and thus terminate their connection with the Administration. It was further stated that the Executive Committee of the National Union Club had sent their circular to each of the members of the Cabinet, with a request that they would severally signify their approval or disapproval of the proposed Convention at Philadelphia, and that this had been a subject of much wrangling and trouble among the members of the Cabinet, and was in fact the immediate cause of the agitation among them. All day yesterday we had the report here that Gov. DENNISON had resigned, but failed to trace it to any reliable source. It appears now that very few of the above-recited rumors approached the truth. It is true that the circulars were received as stated; that SPEED, HARLAN and DENNISON consulted, and the latter resigned; but the circulars did not produce a disturbance, nor was there any trouble about a veto, &c. The causes of disaffection are of a very different character from those suggested in the rumors above set forth.

GOV. DENNISON'S RESIGNATION.

Yesterday morning Gov. DENNISON sent to the President his resignation as a Member of the Cabinet, to take effect whenever Mr. JOHNSON notifies Mr. DENNISON of his acceptance of the resignation. As yet no such notification has been received by the Postmaster-General, and it is believed several days will elapse before the President disposes of the matter. The causes which induced Gov. DENNISON to take this step are purely political. He freely and openly avows his high estimation and personal regard for Mr. JOHNSON, and asserts that he knows the President is actuated by pure patriotism and a sense of duty as he understands his obligation under his official oath and as a citizen of the United States. Nevertheless, Gov. DENNISON, finding that the President is opposed to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, while the party in Ohio to which Gov. DENNISON belongs, and to which he feels bound to adhere, is in favor of them, and finding also that the President favors the call for the Convention on the 14th of August, while the Postmaster-General is opposed to the convening and purposes of that Convention. Gov. DENNISON felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the Cabinet. Recognizing, as he does, the impropriety of a member of that body remaining when he discovers that he is not in perfect accord with the sentiments of the Executive.

The determination to withdraw from the Cabinet was formed by Gov. DENNISON while he was upon a visit to his State some two weeks ago, and his action was not governed by anything that has recently taken place in his connection with the Administration. Nothing of an unpleasant character has occurred between him and Mr. JOHNSON, or any member of the Administration, and, as before stated, the resignation of Gov. DENNISON is placed entirely upon political grounds and the facts that I have already set forth.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED AND SECRETARY HARLAN.

There is excellent reason for saying that Messrs. SPEED and HARLAN will also send in their resignations in a short time, probably to-morrow. Indeed, it is positively asserted to-night that Mr. SPEED's letter is already written, and that it will give at some length his reasons for his course. It is also freely stated, and the statement gathers weight from recent discussions and developments in the Cabinet, that opposition to the Constitutional amendments and an approval of the objects of the Philadelphia Convention must henceforth be the political qualification of aspirants for office, and in regard to that Convention, the presence of the President himself at its deliberations is not an improbable event.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S SUCCESSOR.

It is generally believed that Gov. RANDALL, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, will succeed Gov.

DENNISON, but there is no authority for this belief higher than common rumor. MONTGOMERY BLAIR is also spoken of. Gov. RANDALL has been absent from the city, and is expected here to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL POSTPONED.

The postponement of the Tariff Bill to-day in the Senate until next December, by the decisive vote of 23 to 17, has caused consternation among the strong protection men, and they denounce it as the most fatal piece of legislation that Congress could be guilty of. The New-York and New-England Senators generally voted for the postponement, together with a number from the West.

THE NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to the President a copy of their memorial to Congress against the Tariff Bill. This action was taken in anticipation of the passage of the bill, and of its coming before the President for his approval.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

It is expected that the House Committee on the Judiciary will report to-morrow or next day the result of their investigations upon the alleged complicity of JEFF. DAVIS in the assassination plot.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The question of adjournment, notwithstanding the failure of the caucus last evening to take definite action, was the chief topic of the under current of talk in the House to-day. The Senate's summary disposition of the tariff shortens the session in the estimation of many members, a week or ten days, and there is a strong pressure setting in for an adjournment as early as the 23d, or not later than the 30th in any event. The idea of a recess or continuous session, for the purpose of saving the office-holders, is beginning to be strongly reprobated by some of the most influential men in the House as tending to weaken Congress before the country, and to make the issue merely a strife for office and not one for principle. The Committee appointed last evening held a session to-night at the National Hotel, but their action is not known. The only question likely to seriously prolong the session will be the possibility of the admission of the Tennessee members in view of the proposed ratification of the Constitutional Amendments.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The following is an extract which M. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, received to-day;

TAMPICO, June 26, 1866.

All appearances make us believe that this place cannot hold out many days more against the Liberal forces, whose headquarters are at Altamira, six leagues from Tampico, extending from there to the bar on the north side of the river. Lasa Mela is defended by French soldiers, and the harbor defences consist of the French gunboat *Diligent* and the armed towboat *Mosquito*. This insignificant force, although it is the main reliance of the French in their expectations of holding the place. All the other defences are garrisoned by impressee and disaffected Mexicans, under SAMADRID, who is viewed with a suspicious eye by the French officers. Late last night the Diligent, with some force from the forts, was sent to Panuco to recapture that place, which has been very recently occupied by the Liberals. Since the 9th inst. a party of Liberals have twice entered the military lines of this city and killed several of the French. It is now ascertained that 1,500 men and ten pieces of artillery comprise the force of the Liberals at Altounia and that they are only awaiting the arrival of their chief General, AURELIAM RIVERO, who is daily expected from Tula, to make the final attack on this place. The news of MEJIA's defeat near Camargo has reached here, and causes great alarm in the ranks of the Imperialists.

CLOSING OF THE NATIONAL FAIR.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home Fair, which has been in operation here for thirty-four days, finally closed to-night, with the ceremony of presentation to the successful candidates of the various articles which have been voted to them. The magnificent sword which was voted to Gen. HOWARD was presented to him by Gen. BANKS; the cane voted to Senator DOOLITTLE was presented by Senator FOSTER; the cane voted to GREEN CLAY SMITH was presented by Hon. J. M. DRIGGS, of Michigan; and the silver pitcher won by Senator FESSENDER was presented by Senator TRUMBULL. Several other presentations were made, when Senator TRUMBULL made the closing speech. Everybody felt very happy and made witty and pertinent speeches. The aggregate net receipts are about $28,000, which is considered a great success.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Robert Murray, to be Marshal for the Southern District of New-York; John Osborne, Postmaster at Greencastle, Ind.; Ensigns Lewis Clark, A. H. Wright, Charles J. Barclry, B. P. Leary, Charles H. Pendleton and W. H. Whiting, to be Masters in the Navy.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

The following is a copy of a letter from Secretary WELLES to Senator DOOLITTLE, approving the call for a Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1866.

SIR: Your note of the 10th instant was received yesterday. I cordially approve the movement which has been instituted to sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States, and I recognize in the call which you have sent me the principles and views which the Administration has been governed. The attempt was made to destroy the national integrity by secession or the voluntary withdrawal of a state from the Union has been defeated, war has forever extinguished the heresy of secession. On the suppression of the rebellion, measures were promptly commenced to reëstablish those fraternal relations which had for four years been interrupted. The policy initiated by President LINCOLN to restore national unity was adopted and carried forward by President JOHNSON, the States which had been in rebellion were under this benign policy resuming their legitimate functions. The people had laid down their arms, and those who had been in insurrection were returning to their allegiance. The Constitution had been vindicated and the Union was supposed to be restored, when a check was put upon the progress to national harmony and prosperity thus dawning upon the country. On the assembling of Congress all efforts toward union and nationality became suddenly paralyzed, the measures of reconciliation which the President had, from the time he entered upon his duties, pursued with eminent success, were assailed, and their beneficent purpose to a great extent defeated. Attempts were made to impose conditions precedent upon States before permitting them to exercise their Constitutional rights. Loyal Senators and Representatives from the States which had been in rebellion were refused admittance into Congress, the people were denied rightful constitutional representation, and eleven States were and are excluded from all participation in the Government. These proceedings which conflict with the fundamental principles on which our whole governmental system is founded are generating and consolidating sectional animosity, and if long persisted in must eventuate in permanent alienation. I rejoice, therefore, in a movement which has for its object the Union in one bond of love of the people of our common country, and which invites to council and to political action the citizens of every State and Territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the Gulf. The centralizing theory that the loyal and qualified Senators and Representatives from eleven States shall be excluded from Congress, and that those States and the people of those States shall not participate in the Government is scarcely less repugnant than that of secession itself. Propositions to change the Constitution and unsettle the foundation principles of our organic law, to change our judicial system in in such a manner as to destrop the indepence of the States by insidiously transferring to the Federal tribunal all questions relating to the "life, liberty and prosperity of the citizen." To change the basis of representation, which was one of the difficult and delicate compromises of the Convention of 1887, when no States were excluded from representation; to change the existing and wisely adjusted distribution of power between the different departments of the Government by transferring the pardoning power in certain cases from the executive, where it properly belongs, to Congress or the Legislative branch of the Government to which it does not legitimately pertain to incorporate into our Constitution which is to stand through all time, a proscription of citizens who have erred, and who are liable to penalties under existing enactments, by disqualifications partaking of the natuse of *expost facto* laws and bills of attainder. These propositions or changes aggregated as one, and called an amendment to the Constitution designed to operate on the people. The people and States which are denied all representation or voice in the Congress which originated them, are of a radical if not revolutionary character. These and other proceedings, and the political crisis which they have tended to produce, justify and demand a convocation of the people by delegates from all the States and from the whole country. The President has labored with devoted assiduity and fidelity to promote union, harmony, prosperity and happiness among the States and people, but has met with resistance, misrepresentation and calumny where he had a right to expect coöperation and friendly support. That the great body of our countrymen are earnestly and cordially with him in his efforts to promote the national welfare I have never doubted, notwithstanding the hostility of malevolent politicians stimulated by perverted party organizations, and I rejoice that a Convention which shall represent all true Union men of our whole country, has been called to sustain him.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, Washington, D. C.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FRIST SESSION.

SENATE......THURSDAY, July 12.

AN ISTHMUS CANAL.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Superintendent of the National Observatory, on the subject of inter-oceanic navigation between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It relates to the Isthmus route. It was ordered to lie on the table.

MISSISSIPPI RAILROADS.

Mr. POMEROY reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill to extend to the State of Mississippi for seven years, the benefit of an act granting land for railroad purposes, and called for its immediate consideration.

Objection being made by Mr. EDMUNDS, it goes over.

REGISTERS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill declaratory of an act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases," approved Feb. 10, 1866, which was passed.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a remonstrance from the dealers in hardware and cutlery, of Baltimore, against the provisions of the Tariff Bill affecting their interests, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was received from the House.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I move to take up the bill just come from the House, and that it be printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. GRIMES—I move to amend that motion so that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to report on the second Monday in December next.

Mr. CONNESS—I hope the Senator will withdraw that motion for the present. It will necessarily lead to discussion, and I hope the bill just called up by the Senator from Nevada (Mr. STEWART) ——

Mr. FESSENDEN—Mr. President, if this bill is to be referred to the Committee for consideration, it is very important that it should be done immediately. The question ought to be settled.

Mr. GRIMES—I don't know, Mr. President, that it would be in order for me to discuss the general merits of this bill on such a motion as is pending, and I have no disposition to do so even if it were in order; but I wish to submit one or two observations in connection with the motion I have made. We are now in the eighth month of a very long and arduous session of Congress. The members of this body have been laboriously engaged—more laboriously than ordinaryily—during that long period of time. This Tariff Bill, which affects the prosperity of the country, and the interests, the personal and business interests, of every man in it, reaches us at this period; and I undertake to say that the members of this body are not prepared to enter upon the consideration and discussion of such a subject as this, affecting the vital interests of the country as it does at this time; and I think that a bill making such radical changes as this bill proposes to make, should be laid a sufficient length of time before the people of this country in order that there may be some response from them as to what their judgment is respecting the merits of the proposition. Another reason why I think it should be postponed is that we should give time to our Finance Committee, the men who have charge of our finances in the Treasury Department and the people of the country themselves, to see what may be the effect of the Internal Revenue Law recently passed. I am convinced myself that that law will afford sufficient relief to all the industrial interests sought to be protected by the advocates of the bill now upon your table. I understand from a gentleman who has made a most thorough investigation—a gentleman in whose judgment I place the most implicit reliance—that under the provisions of the new tax bill there will be relief to the industrial interests of Pennsylvania alone to the amount of from $18,000,000 to $25,000,000 on the articles of coal, iron and steel. Another reason, Mr. President, why I desire that this bill should be postponed is, that we may know whether it will make the change, which some of its advocates claim it will effect, in some sections of the country. We were told, as I see by the newspapers, for I was not present at the time myself, that this was a Northwestern measure. I think there were two members of a coördinate branch of the Government in another body stated this was a Northwestern measure. It may be, Mr. President, but we have not been thus far able ty conceive it to be that kind of a measure. We want an opportunity to satisfy our constituents, (if it is going to be to their advantage,) that it is really going to operate in that way. At present we do not so regard it. I might refer the Senator (Mr. WILSON) to the vote in another body to which I have no right, perhaps, to allude specifically, in which he will find that the New-England Representatives voted solid for it. Of the fifty-two votes cast against it, forty were from the Northwest. I am not going to deny that there may be individuals in the Northwest, and there may be individual interests in the Northwest that may conceive they will be benefitted by the passage of such a bill as this; but I deny that there is any very considerable portion of the Northwest in favor of such a proposition at this time. It may be possible after the due consideration and discussion of this measure, they may conclude it will be for their advantage to pass the bill, but I think it will be some time before we shall be able to bring the people of the Northwest up to the belief that it is to their advantage to increase the duty on steel — an essential to their very existence and prosperity — thirty-three per cent. I don't believe you can convince the people of my State that it will be to their advantage to put a duty on what is so necessary to the development of their State as lumber, without which they cannot make their farms productive—to put on lumber a duty of three dollars per thousand. I don't believe that you can convince them that it will be to their advantage to increase the duty on iron, variously from ten to fifty dollars a ton. You cannot convince them that it will be to their advantage to increase the duty on the low grades of cutlery, such as goes into every farmer's house, six hundred per cent.

Mr. POMEROY interrupted Mr. GRIMES to say that it was out of order to discuss the merits of a bill on a motion to refer.

Mr. GRIMES—I am not discussing the merits of the bill. I understand that on a motion of this kind I have a right to state my reasons why it should be postponed. I have no desire to discuss the merits of this bill. I have shown three reasons, substantial ones, I think, why this measure should go over till December. According to its provisions it cannot go into effect before the 1st of August. I do not think the Committee on Finance can give it that consideration and investigation which it deserves, and able to report it to us to have it acted on before the 1st of August. The postponement until December will be only four months. In the meantime we can learn what the sentiment of the country is in regard to the measure. We can determine whether or not in view of the changes which have taken place in regard to internal taxation, whether there is any necessity for the passage of the bill.

Mr. WADE—I am entirely surprised by the motion of the Senator from Iowa. Now, Sir, I do not think we have any right, because it is supposed we are overworked and have been in session a great while, I don't think we have any right to neglect the consideration of the best interests of the country. I don't believe any of us are so entirely overworked that we ought to shrink from needed legislation for the best interests of the country. No one can be more anxious than I am to get out of this place. I would like very well to go at large for a while, but I will never consent to desert my post so long as I think there is a material interest that requires investigation, action or labor. So, I think, that part of the argument ought not to apply. There are some great outside reasons why this bill ought not to be postponed for a single moment. We know that foreign importations under the present Tariff Bill are pouring into this country to such an extent that our exports have no proportion whatever to our imports; that the country is drained of all its gold and silver the moment it comes in, and with all the grain and provisions we have, we have been importing wheat from Europe into this country for the sustenance of our people. Something is therefore wrong about it, and I don't like to see this question spoken of as a sectional question, for in my judgment it is not. It has none of the characteristics of a sectional question; and if it has, Sir, the Northwest, to which I belong, is more interested than any other portion of the country. You are endeavoring to hew out channels by which you can transport your gross materials to a market. I am told that corn has been burned for firewood and sold for 10 cents a bushel. You are endeavoring to make channels for transporting it to market. That policy has been tried long enough. It is utterly absurd. The Northwest will never prosper under any such state of things. Something is wrong. I know it is said Eastern manufacturers grow rich out of their investments. I hope they do, though I do not know it. I hope the Northwest will soon learn to do the same thing. In my judgment we ought to do it. We ought not to let our produce go to Europe, and avail ourselves of their pauper labor there, rather than bring the manufacturing to our own shores. Our present system is as absurd as the old-fashioned way of putting the wheat in one end of the bag and a stone in the other going to mill. I hope we will not postpone this bill a moment. It is no experiment. Since 1816 we have tried the experiment of protection on every trade by turns. Every man conversant with the history of the country during this long period will find in every instance that the prosperity of the country has been exactly proportioned to the degree of protection given to manufactures and industry.

Mr. WADE continued his remarks, advocating protective tariffs, and concluded with the hope that the Tariff Bill would be sent to the Finance Committee, and immediately reported to the Senate.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not propose to discuss the merits of the bill just now. He had kept himself in some degree familiar with the progress of the bill in the House, and he knew enough of it in its present condition to be very well satisfied that if it was, as proposed, committed to the Finance Committee, it would involve a great deal of labor. It would require a great deal of careful consideration. As to some of the sections to which the House had assented, he had no hesitation in saying he was entirely unconvinced of their correctness. But while that was the case, he would say that so far as the Committee on Finance was concerned, it was perfectly ready to enter upon the examination of the bill, and devote to it all the labor necessary in order to get it in such shape as to make it satisfactory to the Committee and to the Senate. He agreed with Mr. WADE that if it was advisable to pass such a bill, considerations of convenience ought not to effect its postponement. He (FESSENDEN) was as anxious to go home as any one else. He knew that if the session was continued he would have to bear a full share of the labor. Nevertheless, the Committee was ready, and he was ready to give it the examination and the time it required. There were some provisions of the bill which were essential, and ought to be passed; as the one for extending the time for collecting the direct tax from the Southern States. With regard to his (FESSENDEN's) opinions on the general subject of the tariff, he believed they were pretty well understood. He was, and always had been, a protective man. As to the vote given in the House on this bill, he agreed with his friend from Massachusetts (WILSON) who stated the other day that it could by no means be considered a bill gotten up in the interests of New-England, although great pains had been taken to suggest that idea. The solid New-England vote for the bill only proved that New-England men were loyal to their convictions, whether a bill affected them or not. He believed a revision of the tariff was necessary. He would not try to influence any Senator's vote on the motion to postpone.

Mr. HENDERSON next took the floor in advocacy of the postponement, discussing the general question of revenue and tariff in the course of his remarks. The general character of the pending bill was to increase the tariff; the duty was not decreased, he believed, in a single instance. He was not a high tariff man, and the legislation of the last four years satisfied him of the utter futility of a protective tariff to prevent excessive importation. The cause of excessive importation was inflated currency, and not the want of sufficient protection to American industry.

Mr. WILSON—I intend to vote to commit this bill to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report in December. I will vote so because I believe the permanent interests of the whole country demand that, in adjusting the tariff, it shall be done with great care, and after great examination. During the last five or six years we have had a new tariff almost annually, and these changes have been detrimental to the best interests of the country. We have revised the internal revenue of the country and relieved its productive interests. I want to see how that works. In revising the tariff, I want it done thoroughly and well, and so done that we shall not be compelled to change it within the next year or two. The tariff that comes to us from the House of Representatives is full of mistakes and errors—mistakes and errors, Sir, that even the parties who favored the bill did not understand at all when they passed it. They now find out what they have done. I want the Committee of Finance to take time and devote their energies to it. Let them take a portion of the time after the adjournment to prepare a bill with great care and labor, and we can have it early in the next session. I do not think any of the interests of the country will suffer materially for four or five months. I know there are some interests that would be promoted by the immediate passage of the bill. There are other great interests of the country that will not be promoted but injured by it. I have a number of letters pointing out certain provisions of that bill to show how it will operate on certain of these interests.

Mr. SPRAGUE followed Mr. WILSON. He hoped the bill would not be postponed. It was promised, when the Tax Bill was up, that the Tariff Bill would follow immediately. The Tax Bill was but half the work. He could see no reason for postponement.

Mr. WADE (resuming the floor) argued that the general stagnation of trade was an urgent reason for speedy consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. GRIMES, in reply to Mr. WADE, said that if trade was languishing or stagnant, the internal revenue receipts did not show it, but showed it to be exactly the opposite.

Mr. GUTHRIE spoke in favor of postponement. There was no necessity for the extraordinary tariff called for in some articles. The present rates were ample. Prohibitory tariffs would keep gold out of the Treasury, while a revenue tariff would enable the Government to pay the interest on its indebtedness.

Mr. COWAN opposed the postponement. He thought the neglect to act upon the Tariff Bill until so late in the session was no reason for deferring action altogether. The heavy rate of internal taxation rendered an increase of the tariff necessary. The manufactures of this country ought to be protected, not only against the pauper labor in Europe, but against the burdens with which they were oppressed by the internal tax. He was not in favor of a protective tariff. All he wished was to put the manufacturers of this country on an equal footing with those of other countries.

The question was then taken on amending Mr. FESSENDEN's motion as proposed by Mr. GRIMES, to instruct the Committee on Finance to report on the second Monday in December. The yeas and nays were demanded, and recorded with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Willey, Williams, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Howard, Howe, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade—17.

ABSENT—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Dixon, McDougal, Morrill, Nye, Wright, Yates—8.

The motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, as amended, was then adopted, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report on the second Monday in December.

SEAMEN.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported from the Committee on Commerce, without amendment, the bill repealing an act entitled "An act repealing certain provisions of law concerning seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States," approved June 28, 1864.

MISSISSIPPI RAILROADS.

Mr. POMEROY reported amendments to the bill to revive and continue in force the provisions of an act granting lands in alternate sections in the State of Mississippi to aid in the construction of railroads in said State, and for other purposes, approved Aug. 11, 1856.

AN ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment, the bill to establish additional assay offices for the assay of gold and silver and for other purposes.

It strikes out the section that authorizes the removal of the machinery of the branch mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega.

A BILL TO REGULATE AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in the territory of Utah, and for other purposes, with amendments.

It is provided in these amendments that in cases in which the United States is a party, the United States shall have the same right as any other party to challenge jurors; that there shall be no military officer above the grade of Major-General, and that all military officers must be appointed by the Governor; that any officer authorized to solemnize marriage may be punished by a fine of ten to five hundred dollars for wilfully marrying parties either of whom are disqualified to enter into the marriage contract; that some thirty or forty named territorial laws, and all others which interfere with the disposal of public lands of the United States, are annulled; that the registry of marriages, births and deaths shall be kept open to the inspection of all persons, and that returns of the property of the Mormon Church shall be duly made, in various particulars named. Other provisions are made looking to a reduction of this spiritual hierachy to the ordinary status of a territory of the United States.

AID FOR PORTLAND.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to place at the disposal of the authorities of Portland, Me., tents and hospital furniture, and clothing for the use of families rendered houseless by the late fire, which was passed. It was as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to place at the disposal (without charge) of the city authorities of Portland, Me., such clothing condemned or ordered sold, and such surplus camp and garrison equippage, bedding and hospital furniture on hand as can be spared by the army for the use of families rendered houseless and destitute by the recent conflagration; and that it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to deliver these articles at Portland, and to take the receipt of the same from the Mayor of the city, and to receive and properly dispose of the same when no longer needed.

PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 50,000 copies of the minority report of the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the resolution of Mr. TRUMBULL, declaring that the Senate on receiving the report did not commit itself to an indorsement of the right of a minority to make a report, &c., be printed with the minority report.

Mr. SUMNER's motion prevailed and the resolution of Mr. ANTHONY was adopted.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabular statement of import duties levied on different articles under each act since 1842, and to present it to the Senate at the next session. This was adopted.

A TUBULAR BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill was received from the House with disagreements to certain amendments. The Senate insisted on its amendments, and agreed to the Committee of Conference asked for by the House.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. HOWE called up the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, and it was taken up.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the twenty-first section by requiring that the Company shall have expended $2,000,000, instead of, as in the bill, $300,000, before receiving $200,000 in bonds from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was adopted.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by striking out the following provision in regard to rates of toll, which shall not exceed the rates of toll or charges imposed on vessels and property passing through the Welland Canal in Canada West in the year 1864, which was adopted.

Mr. HOWE moved an amendment that 20 per cent. of all tolls instead of 10 per cent., as in the bill, shall be paid into the Treasury toward the payment of loans from the Government, which was adopted.

Mr. MORGAN moved to postpone the bill until the second Tuesday in December, and spoke in support of his motion, which was further discussed in the affirmative by Messrs. FESSENDEN and SHERMAN, and in the negative by Messrs. HOWE and HOWARD.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, when the recommendation of the Committee of Appropriations in regard to the amendment was agreed to, and a Committee of Conference asked.

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORTS.

The question in reference to the printing of the majority and minority reports of the Reconstruction Committee, made yesterday by Mr. LE BLOND, came up.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he understood the matter was susceptible of a simple explanation, and if the motion to refer to a Select Committee was withdrawn, the Chairman of the Committee on Printing would explain the matter satisfactorily.

Mr. LEBLOND thereupon withdrew the motion to refer to a Select Committee, expressing at the time his firm conviction that the failure to print the majority and minority reports together was an electioneering dodge, because the minority report was a complete refutation of the majority report.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, explained that the testimony taken by the Reconstruction Committee was handed in and ordered to be printed—25,000 extra copies being ordered—on the 13th of March; that afterward the report of the majority was handed in, and after being printed was sent with the testimony to the binder; and that it was not for ten or eleven days afterward that the minority report was handed in. The House then ordered the printing of 100,000 extra copies of these reports to be bound together, and that order was being carried out.

Mr. LEBLOND inquired if the Chairman of the Committee on Printing could inform the House whether the testimony and the majority report had been sent to the printer before the minority report was received by the printer.

Mr. LAFLIN replied that he could not.

After considerable discussion, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Motion carried by 84 to 2[illegible].

The morning hour expired and the bill went over.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. ALLEY, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill for the better protection of international communication, which, he said, was rendered necessary by the passage of the telegraph bill yesterday. He moved the previous question.

The bill provides that no lines of magnetic telegraph cable from foreign shores shall be landed, maintained or operated upon any coast or shore of the United States without special permission of Congress.

Mr. HALE asked an opportunity of moving an amendment.

Mr. ALLEY declined to yield for an amendment.

Mr. HALE asked to be allowed to suggest a very serious objection to the bill.

Mr. ALLEY persisted in declining, and said he had presented the bill this morning to every member of the Committee but one, and they approved of it.

Mr. HALE made the point of order that the bill was not the report of the Committee, it never having been referred to the Committee nor considered by it.

The Speaker decided that although the point was a good one, it was made too late.

The point of order gave rise to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. HALE, SCHENCK, JOHNSON, GARFIELD and ALLEY.

Finally, Mr. ALLEY moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but he subsequently withdrew that motion, and moved to recommend the bill to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed as his belief that the bill should pass, in order to supply an omission in the telegraph bill passed yesterday. He knew that this question would arise, and that was why he wanted to have the bill amended.

Mr. ALLEY, turning round sharply on Mr. WASHBURNE, said that he (WASHBURNE) was in favor of the telegraph bill passed yesterday, and had told him (ALLEY) so; but he (WASHBURNE) had an ulterior object, which was to prevent the Post-office Committee from reporting other bills to which he (WASHBURNE) was opposed.

Mr. WASHBURNE declared that the gentleman from Massachusetts (ALLEY) had no authority to make an assertion of that kind; which was a most unwarranted assertion. He was in favor of the Telegraph Bill passed yesterday if it could have been amended in the particular which this bill proposed to do.

After some further discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Post-office Committee.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. ALLEY then reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of certain bridges and to establish them as post roads.

The Senate bill authorizes the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincey, Ill., for railroad purposes.

The amendments reported by the Committee authorized the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and North MacGregor, Iowa, and expressly reserve to Congress the right to remove all material obstructions to the navigation of the river caused by such bridges.

Mr. ALLISON argued against the policy of granting this special privilege to particular roads, instead of having a general law on the subject.

Mr. KASSON said that he had introduced a proposition, and had it referred to the Post-office Committee, looking to the enactment of such a general law, but he had yielded his views to those of the Committee, for two reasons; First, that the authority to build a bridge at Keokuk, which he had in view, was being attended to by the gentleman from that district, (WILSON) and second, because it might not be judicious for Congress to divest itself of all control of the matter of bridging the Mississippi.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment, authorizing the construction of a railroad across the Mississippi at Keokuk, which was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM offered an amendment, authorizing the construction of a railroad-bridge across the Mississippi at Winona, and moved the previous question.

Mr. COBB and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to debate the amendment, but they were prevented doing so, the House seconding the previous question.

The amendment was agreed to, by yeas, 80; nays, 34.

Without taking final action on the bill, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the morning hour on Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the contested election case of FULLER against DAWSON, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

The debate was continued at considerable length by Messrs. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, MARSHALL, MILLER, and DAWES. Finally the matter went over till to-morrow.

PRINTING.

Mr. LAFFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution which was adopted, for the printing of several thousand copies of the internal tax laws as they shall stand after incorporating the provisions of the act recently passed, so that, as far as possible, the provisions of the different laws on the same matter shall be printed in connection.

APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. HIGBY, the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the further consideration of the subject of increased pay for the Deputy Collector of Portland, and for increased pay for clerks in the Treasury Department. The first was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and the second to the Committee of Ways and Means.

UNLAWFUL USE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS introduced a bill in relation to the unlawful tapping of Government water pipes, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AID FOR PORTLAND.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Maine, the Senate joint resolution just received from that body, authorizing the President to place at the disposal of the authorities of Portland, Maine, tents, camp and hospital furniture and clothing, for the use of families rendered homeless by the late fire, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of War to furnish a report of the Union soldiers and rebel soldiers who died during the war, while held as prisoners of war.

At five minutes past 5 the House adjourned.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement Exercises at Mount St. Vincent Academy—Subscription for the Portland Sufferers.

The annual distribution of premiums and the accompanying exercises took place yesterday at the Academy of Mount St. Vincent.

The spacious new lecture hall and chapel lately added to the main building was happily just completed in time for this year's commencement, and yet, notwithstanding that it covers an area of 6,000 square feet, yesterday its lofty walls were not wide enough apart to embrace the host of friends who gathered from New-York and other cities to do honor to the good sisters and their pupils. There must have been over 1,200 persons present, exclusive of the participants in the exercises. The platform was erected at the eastern end of the hall, immediately in front of that which is to be the sanctuary when the chapel arrangements are completed. Within this were seated this year's graduates, to the left of the stage the pupils, and to the right His Grace The Most Reverend Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, his Secretary, Dr. MCNIERNAY; Bishop BACON, of Portland; Bishop MCFARLAN, the Rev. Messrs. QUINN, LENEY, CUNAN, MOONEY, MCCARTHY, CONNOLLY and some fifty others.

The music was under the direction of Prof. SCHMITZ, attached to the Academy. After a brilliant passage-at-arms upon the eight pianos, entitled *Le Printemps*, given with much grace and power, the academic honors were bestowed upon the young lady graduates of this term—Misses MULCHINOCK, CASEY, SADLIER, KENT, DE REVIRA, REILLY, RYAN, O'RORKE and MCAVOY. Each of these was crowned by the Archbishop with an emerald wreath, and honored with the gold medal of the graduate.

A *lorzetto* from VERDI's "Attila" was then given by Misses CASEY, RYAN and WOODRUFF, which elicited much applause, followed by a fantasy of Irish airs upon the harp by Misses PHELAN and KEENAN, which was also warmly acknowledged.

Miss MCAVOY sang a solo from "Sonnambula" with exquisite taste, displaying a voice of great sweetness and under admirable control. In this, as in all other exercises taken part in by this young lady, she highly distinguished herself, reflecting lustre upon the institution by the diversity of her talent and the welcome music of her sweet voice.

The "Welcome" was delivered with much grace of elocution by Miss GILLIGAN, and was delivered at the conclusion of the opening exercises.

The second part of the programme opened with a composition for sixteen hands by DE KONTSKI, given with great *éclat* by Misses M. O'REILLY, KENT, OLWELL, O'GARA, A. REILLY, ISHERWOOD, FITZPATRICK, O'CONNOR, followed by the Sonnambula Finale.

The distribution of premiums was then made, which occupied over an hour. The last names called were those of the pupils who were pronounced by the distributor as "trying to be good girls." The curiosity of the audience was soon gratified by the appearance of some five or six little ones, who looked as if they might have been naughty once or twice, but who, on this occasion, were rewarded for their struggles after virtue by being presented each with a doll, to the delight of the little children and and the full-grown ones making up the audience.

A little drama, entitled "Life's Voyage," was given as a *finale* by the graduates, and its performance throughout was highly appreciated. The plot went to show the temptations to which the young are subject, when, relieved from the immediate care of friends or guardians, they enter upon the devious path of life in the outer world. The Soul was represented by Miss CASEY, whose innocent face, beautiful in its very indecision, portrayed admirably the changing emotions passing within, as she was tempted by the vices or withheld by the virtues in their struggle for her conquest. The other graduates who took part in the drama, as Faith, Charity, Hope, Pleasure, Glory and Fame, were the recipients of well-merited applause for the excellence of their elocution and general grace of delivery.

The announcement was then made that the gold medal for the best English composition was awarded to Miss DE RIVERA amid universal sensation among the pupils, to whom this premium is a matter of mystery and curiosity to the last moment. Miss RIVERA's reception by the audience was enthusiastic, and it would seem, judging by the pale face and trembling steps with which she carried off her prize, that her labor was rather a pain than a pleasure to her; and yet there were few, old or young, who did not envy her an emotion. Doubtless the pain of the moment was long since been forgotten in the congratulations of friends away from a thousand staring eyes.

The "Farewell" was then spoken by Miss MULCHENOCK, with taste and feeling—the young lady conveying a fair share of her own emotion to the sensitive among the audience.

At the close of the exercises the Archbishop addressed the pupils, as follows;

After so many words of eloquence, beloved children—spoken with so much touching taste and beauty—after so many harmonious strains of music, the echo of which still lingers with us; still, in the midst of a scene of such enchantment, I do not dare to raise my voice. I fear to disturb those harmonious echoes. I fear to break the charm of this enchantment. I fear to dispel that which we would all remember, as it was given us in its beauty. And yet my desire is great to make known to you how I appreciate the pleasure you have given me; and when I speak of the emotions you awake within me, I but speak for all who have had the pleasure of being here to-day. Yet, I would not dare to say all I feel, as you might think I flattered you, and this you would not like, as I have heard it said that, above all things, young ladies most dislike flattery. [Laughter.] I shall say, however, that we who have heard you are pleased. You have gratified the hopes of the good Sisters, which is perhaps the greatest praise I can give you, for they deserve much at your hands, and you have paid it. I trust that those crowns, my dear children, which adorn your heads to-day, in reward for your industry and good conduct in this institution, are but the types of those everlasting wreaths of glory, the reward of a well-spent life.

On the conclusion of this eulogy, the Archbishop retired followed by the reverend gentlemen and their friends, guests of the day, to the dining hall, where refreshment was provided. Here his grace addressed the clergymen present on the subject of the late lamentable destruction of property in Portland, and stated that it was his intention to call upon them for their aid in assisting the sufferers there. The Bishop of Portland, Dr. BACON, was present among them; he had lost all, his church, his schools, his library, all swept away by the misfortune which had left so many homeless in their own city. He thought that now when he met so many pastors of New-York and the neighboring cities together, that the opportunity was a good one to call their attention to the matter, and he requested that each would appoint the Sunday after next, at his Church, for a collection in aid of this charity appealing to us all so strongly.

The Archbishop's remarks were received with much warmth by the reverend gentlemen, for which expression of their kindness Bishop BACON briefly but eloquently thanked them.

Father QUINN, of St. Peter's, Barclay-street, then asked if the country parishes were understood to be included. A motion to this effect was made and carried unanimously. It was then understood from a country pastor that if the City priests would individually donate $100, they, the country pastors, would give $50, whereupon Father QUINN was elected Secretary, and ascended the rostrum to receive names and subscriptions, leading off with the following:

The Archbishop	$250
Rev. Mr. Curran	500
Rev. Mr. Quinn	250
Rev. Mr. Starrs	250
Rev. Mr. Sinez, Jersey City	100
Rev. Mr. Mooney	100
Rev. Mr. McCarthy, of Holy Cross	100
Rev. Dr. Connolly	100
Judge Quinn	50

The reading of the names were received with great applause, but the good work was cut short by the arbitrary railroad whistle, the time to leave being come. As over a hundred clergymen were present, and all have given their names, a goodly sum will be realized from this source alone, and the collections from the many congregations represented will doubtless be a large one.

So it might be said that the very air around these good Sisters of Charity is prolific of good thoughts and deeds.

St. Stephen's College.

The annual Commencement of St. Stephen's College, Dutchess County, took place yesterday. The following-named gentlemen received the diplomas of the Institution. The exercises throughout were highly entertaining and creditable to the College and the students:

Mr. WALTER DELAFIELD, Milwaukee Wis.
Mr. WILLIAM HENRY GROVER, Brooklyn.
Mr. ARTHUR CLIFFORD KIMLER, Barrytown, N. Y.
Mr. ROBT. SHAW LOCKE, Melbourne, Australia.

This being the first year that the College conferred degrees, the following-named gentlemen, who had passed the full course of studies, received their honors:

Rev. JOSEPH DAWSON WILSON, Assistant Minister of St. Luke's Church, New-York; Rev. SAMUEL UPJOHN; Mr. THOMAS WILSON HASKINS, a member of the Senior Class of the General Theological Seminary.

Amherst College Commencement.

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, July 12.

The exercises of the forty-fifth commencement occurred to-day. Gov. BULLOCK and suite and many distinguished guests and alumni were present. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Charles G. Clark, of Boston; Dr. Wm. Dwight, of Bernardstown; Rev. Wm. K. Rail, of Shutesbury; Wm. Swinton, of New-York; Albert D. Richardson, of the New-York *Tribune*, and Franklin J. Ottarson, of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon Rev. Lawrence P. Hickok, President of the Union College; Hon. L. C. Kellogg, of Rutland, Vt., and Judge Henry A. Williams, of Pittsburgh, Penn. The degree of S. T. D. was bestowed on Rev. Wm. Rees, of Liverpool, England; Rev. Edmund K. Alden, of South Boston, and Rev. Eli Thurston, of Fall River. Samuel D. Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, has been recently elected to the position of Trustee. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was yesterday also chosen a Trustee of the college.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The Summer term of the Flushing Institute closed a few evenings since with an exhibition by the students. The exercises consisted of tableaux, declamations, dialogues, &c., interspersed with music. Among the tableaux were the trial scene in the Merchant of Venice, Ariosto among the Robbers, and the Harp of Erin. The dialogues were "Pyramus and Thisbe," or rather a passage from it, and William Tell. The exercises were both creditable to all who participated in them, and interesting to the large audience of parents and friends of the students who were in attendance.

Street-Cleaning Commission.

A meeting of the Commission was held at the Mayor's Office, yesterday, to take into consideration the matters complained of by the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, in his letter to the contractors of July 9.

After some discussion of the subject, the Corporation Counsel moved that the Inspector of Street Cleaning be instructed to report whether the carts employed by the contractors are sufficiently tight for the removal of ashes and garbage, and whether the carts are sent daily through the streets for the removal of garbage and ashes, and a bell rung to give notice of their presence.

Which was agreed to.

On motion of the Comptroller, the Counsel to the Corporation was requested to report at the next meeting what in his opinion constituted "garbage," as provided for in the contract for sweeping the streets, and whether it is incumbent on the contractors under their contracts to remove decayed meats, fish, vegetables, &c., from stores of persons engaged in such business.

The Commission adjourned to meet on Monday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUNSTROKES.—About 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, JOHN H. BUTLER, aged 46, a native of England, and residing in West Forty-seventh-street, was found prostrated by the heat, on the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue; taken to St. Luke's Hospital. MICHAEL DOYLE was brought into the Oak-street Station-house at 4 P. M. on Wednesday, from No. 15 Vandewater-street. Dr. ANDERSON pronounced it a case of *coup de soleil*, and the man was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—This library is to be closed until September at noon daily, instead of being closed throughout the day for the usual term in August. This arrangement proves very convenient to those who have occasion to resort to the library at a season when most libraries are closed. The Reading-room will remain open as usual until 10 P. M.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION.—At a meeting of the National Democratic Union of the Seventeenth Ward on Wednesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Convention to be held in August next: Hon. Joseph Cushman, Luke F. Cozzens, John S. Giles, Merwin R. Brewer, James J. Burnett, and Wm. A. Smalley.

THE EXCISE LAW.—A solitary injunction granted by Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, was served yesterday morning. The applicant is a dealer at No. 122 Sixth-street. No money was received for licenses yesterday.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The British ship *Minnehaha*, Capt. MCGRATH, which sailed from this port on June 10, for Londonderry, arrived there early on June 30, having made the passage inside of 19 days.

"I Wish to Speak a Word for Your Machine."

Mrs. WM. R. REMALE, of Middlebury, Vt., under date of July 7, 1866, writes: "*I wish to speak a word for your machine.* Before using it, I was strongly impressed with the idea that a "double-threaded" machine must be superior; *but after having used your machine two and a half years, I am now prepared to say, that*—I WOULD NOT EXCHANGE THE WILLCOX & GIBBS FOR ANY "DOUBLE-THREADED" MACHINE I HAVE EVER SEEN."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Fine Taste in Perfumes is one of the most unmistakable signs of genuine refinement and a poetic temperament. Hence, all who desire to rank among those who profess these gifts, use the peerless floral extract derived from the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New-York.

"The Best Preparation of its Kind Extant."—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH.—*Sears' National Review.*

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Physicians Recommend it!

As being the most prompt and reliable remedy in all cases of Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Levett's Switenia for Cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere.

Try it once, you will use no other.

Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple-flange Fire-proof Safes; Burglar-proof Vaults, &c. Also, large assortment Second-hand Safes, at No. 190 Maiden-lane.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The most elegant wedding cards, note paper in the City.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—PARSONS.—On Wednesday, July 11, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., at the residence of the bride's guardian, Dr. Ralph Glover, AARON C. ALLEN to M. JOSEPHINE, only daughter of the late Henry L. Parsons, M. D., both of this City. No cards.

BANKS—WELLS.—At St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 10, by Rev. Dr. Coit, Mr. A. BLEECKER BANKS, of Albany, and Miss PHEBE B. H. WELLS.

FARRELLY—O'REILLY.—On Wednesday, July 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, Jersey City, N. J., by Rev. H. A. Brann, D. D., PATRICK FARRELLY to ELIZABETH C. O'REILLY, both of Jersey City. No cards.

CUTTER—PURDY.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, June 4, by Rev. Dr. Stone, HENRY M. CUTTER to Miss MARY, daughter of Ex-Gov. Purdy, of California.

MORGAN—MORGAN.—At All Saints' Church, Ennismore-place, London, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Charles R. Scholfield, assisted by Rev. J. H. Masters, M. A., Rector of Lower Beeding, Horsham, Sussex, GEORGE HALE MORGAN, of Irvington, N. Y., to SARAH SPENCER, eldest daughter of Junius S. Morgan, Esq., of No. 13 Prince's-gate, Hyde Park, London.

THURSTON—BOSTWICK.—At Woodland, near Zanesville, Ohio, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. D. H. Moore, SAMUEL H. THURSTON, of New-York City, to Miss LIZZIE E. BOSTWICK, of the former place.

ZITTEL—BODGE.—On Tuesday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. C. Norton, Mr. FREDERICK ZITTEL to HATTIE J., daughter of Henry Bodge, all of this City. No cards.

ZINCK—DROOGHART.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, by Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., FREDERICK I. ZINCK, of Greenburgh, N. Y., to EUGELIENA L. DROOGHART, of New-York.

DIED.

ALSTON.—On Wednesday, July 11, at the New-York Hotel in this City, WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, of South Carolina.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

BRAMHALL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, July 12, WALTER MOSES BRAMHALL, infant son of Walter M. and Lillie C. Bramhall, aged 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of M. B. Bramhall, Rahway, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M.

CORLIES.—On Thursday, July 12, HANNAH CORLIES, widow of JACOB CORLIES, of this City, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on First Day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 31 East 30th-st., without further notice.

DOUGLAS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 10, LOUISA MERIAM, infant daughter of James H. and Georgie W. Douglas, aged 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at No. 196 Washington-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

FEEKS.—On Thursday, July 12, JOHN F. FEEKS, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 24 Perry-st., this afternoon at 3 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ARCANA LODGE No. 246, F. & A. M.—The members of this lodge are hereby notified to meet at No. 24 Perry-st. at 2½ P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN F. FEEKS. By order of JOSEPH E. BANKS, Acting Master.

JAS. JONES, Secretary.

GILCHRIST.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 11, of paralysis, ROBERT GILCHRIST, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 175 Barrow-st., Jersey City, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HUGGINS.—At the Highland House, on Thursday morning, July 12, HELEN A., the wife of James S. Huggins, and daughter of the late Richard D. Arden.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the house of her brother, Thomas B. Arden, this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Garrison's Station on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

JAQUINS.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 11, CHAUNCEY B. JAQUINS, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Enterprise Lodge No. 248, F. & A. M., of New-York, are invited to attend his funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the York-st. M. E. Church, without further notice.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

Members of Enterprise Lodge and the fraternity are requested to meet at the rooms of Enterprise Chapter, No. 89 Grand-st., Jersey City, at 12½ o'clock this day, (Friday,) July 13, 1866, to attend the funeral of Brother CHAUNCEY JAQUINS. By order.

WM. HOLDSWORTH, Secretary.

LANDON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 11, JOHN, twin son of John H. and Eliza A. Landon, aged 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 17th-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock.

LAURIE.—At Folkestone, England, on Wednesday, June 27, in the 87th year of his age, GEORGE LAURIE, a native of Melrose, Scotland, and for many years a merchant of this City.

MCDONNALD.—FRANCIS MCDONNALD, in the 58th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral hereafter.

PERRY.—At Hastings, on Tuesday, July 10, DANIEL PERRY, aged 41 years.

Funeral services will take place on Friday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

RANDOLPH.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, July 11, JAMES F. RANDOLPH, Jr., in the 35th year of his age.

His funeral takes place at Easton, Penn., this day, (Friday,) 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

ROZAT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 12, GUILLAUME ROZAT, native of Bordeaux, France, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 76 West 49th-st.

WINSTON.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, July 11, of inflammation of the bowels, FREDERICK M. WINSTON, Cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.

His friends and those of his father, F. S. Winston, are requested to attend his funeral this day, (Friday,) July 13, at 4 o'clock P.M., at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., New-York, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL—(No. 4[illegible].)

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 12, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Laight-street, North River, aged about twenty-eight years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face, five feet ten inches high, moustache, dressed as follows: No hat, black frock coat, black vest, gray pants, good boots, white socks or stockings, gray undershirt, blue neck-tie. Found on the person the following articles: A receipt of Dr. Clow for medical attendance in the name of Mr. Otwell; gold ring on left small finger.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PURGATIVE IN THE WORLD.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, COATED WITH SWEET GUMS,

Superior to sugar,
Free from taste,
Never sicken or gripe.

The only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury known to the world, and superior to all purgative, alterative or cathartic pills in general use.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD, REGULATE THE SYSTEM AND PURGE from the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, skin and other secretions all DISEASED HUMORS.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER COOLER COMBINED.

Will keep meats, fruits and vegetables from spoiling. Warranted the best refrigerator made.

ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, on SATURDAY, July 14, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer NAPOLEON III., will close at this office at 7 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 13, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 4:05 P. M.; Stations C and D, 3:45 P. M.; Stations E and F, 3:20 P. M.; Station G, 3:20 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the re-arrest of one ERNEST SUREAU LAMIRANDE, who escaped from the custody of a Deputy Marshal of the United States on the 3d of July inst. He is of a dark bilious complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slight build, very dark eyes, black hair, slightly touched with gray, had one tooth decayed and partly broken on left side of upper jaw; wore a full beard at the time of his escape, and was dressed in black; speaks no English. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 616 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR MAP.

The war has begun and our NEW MAP of MIDDLE EUROPE, including PRURSSIA, AUSTRIA, ITALY, GERMANY, FRANCE, &c., is all ready, accompanied on the same sheet, by a fine map of the famous "QUADRILATERAL" in Venetia. Size, 34 by 26. Price of sheets by mail, 35 CENTS; mounted and varnished, 75 CENTS. Also ready, July 15,

THE EUROPEAN WAR CHART,

Containing maps of EUROPE, ITALY, GERMANY, the "QUADRILATERAL," fine portraits of Emperors, Kings and Generals, Treaties of 1815, Constitution of Germanic Confederation, Military Statistics, Governments of Europe, &c., &c. Sheets, 40 cents; mounted on rollers, 75 cents. Size, 28 by 38 inches.

AGENTS WANTED.

L. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

"THE GRAND ADDITION TO THE GEOGRAPHY OF INNER AFRICA, MADE BY MR. BAKER."—SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, BART.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ALBERT NYANZA, GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE, AND EXPLORATIONS OF THE NILE SOURCES, BY SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M. A. F. R. G. S., And Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society. With Maps, numerous Illustrations, engraved on wood, by J. Cooper, from Sketches by Mr. Baker; and a Chromo-lithograph Frontispiece of the Great Lake from which the Nile flows, and Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, beautifully engraved on Steel, by Jeans, after Photographs.

In 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, price $6.

A model of what a book of travels should be.—*London Saturday Review.*

A book which everybody must read.—*North British Review.*

As a Macaulay rose among the historians, so a Baker had arisen among the explorers.—*London Reader.*

There is not a page in it that will not repay perusal, and not a chapter that is not in some way or other suggestive.—*London Athenæum.*

Charmingly written, full as might be expected of incident, and free from that wearisome reiteration of useless facts which is the drawback to almost all books of African travel.—*London Spectator.*

No one who has any feelings to be moved can read Mr. Baker's exquisite narrative without extending to him and his noble wife the warmest sympathy.—*London Review.*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, Publishers.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK, PRINTED FROM ADVANCE SHEETS.

ELSTER'S FOLLY,

BY MRS. HENRY WOOD,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," &c.

ELSTER'S FOLLY is being printed from the author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased by us direct from Mrs. HENRY WOOD, and will be issued here by us on SATURDAY, July 21. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

☞ Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above book, so that their orders can be filled from the first editions.

Address all orders for any books at all, to the publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, JUST PASSED BY CONGRESS. BEING AN ACT AMENDATORY OF ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864. WITH COPIOUS MARGINAL REFERENCES.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

LONDON BOOKS.

NOW OPENING, AN ENTIRELY NEW INVOICE OF OLD AND NEW ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED per *Cella* and *William Penn*, from London.

Buyers are invited to call and examine.

Catalogues will soon be issued and sent gratis to any address.

New importations constantly made.

JAYNE & DENHAM, Importers of English and Foreign Books, No. 4 Cortlandt-st., (up stairs.)

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD FOR July 14, contains a leading article on THE SITUATION, by WENDELL PHILLIPS; also, a verbatim report of Mr. Phillips' great speech at Framingham, July 4. $3 a year; single copies 6 cents. Office of publication No. 39 Nassau-st.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—400 PAGES—100 illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Invalids at a distance may consult by letter.

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

An Insane Man Murders his Wife—Revolting Coolness of his Narrative.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, June 30.

At an inquest held on the body of Mrs. MARY SHORT, killed by her husband, JOSEPH SHORT, on Saturday, the husband made the following remarkable statement:

"My name is Joseph Short; I spell it J. O. S. E. H. T. I came from Ireland, and have been in this country for nine years; I first stopped in New-Jersey; have been in Chicago seven years; I work along the wharves, and sometimes at iron works; I got married in New-Jersey, and soon after the marriage I started with my wife to California; but I got some letters from Corunna which spoiled my calculations, and I went from one place to another, and finally came to Chicago; I worked here steady a long time; in January last went down to St. Louis for six weeks; when I came back I couldn't get no work, and went to drinking; I commenced drinking about a year ago; I heard this morning that my wife was dead; this gentleman (pointing to an officer) told me about it; well, I expected she would be; I thought she was dead before I left her, but I suppose I hadn't given her enough; I intended to kill her, and if she wasn't dead then I would kill her anyhow. If I'd thought there was a drop o' breath in her when I left her, I'd taken it out o' her, for I designed to kill her, and if she wasn't dead when I left her, I'm willing to suffer just the same as if she was. The reason why I come to kill her was just this: There was two ghosts got into my inside, and got up so high, (placing his hand on his stomach.) Then a spirit appeared to me and said he was going to kill me, and accused me of doing things that never happened. You see it was a dead man, but he was speaking to me just the same as if he wasn't dead. Well, we walked away, and then another came, and finally both attacked me. I resisted them and called for my wife to help me, but she would not do it, and said she didn't see the ghosts. Then different shapes they come and go out at the window and turn back and spit fire at me. At last I got up and went away from the spirits, and I thought to myself as I was walking round that if my wife wouldn't take my part I might just as well kill her. So I made up my mind to do it. The folks thought I was crazy, but by gosh I knew what I was doing. Those that didn't know all the circumstances might very well think I was crazy. Well, I went to the house and I said to myself, by gosh, I will kill her right off. So I went to where she was, to get it done; I first jumped on her and gave her a couple of kicks, but I found that was doing no good, because I had boots on, so I took up a stool—that's the one—(pointing to a broken stool on the table) and hit her over the head; then I went down to give myself up, when the policemen they come into the house and I come over to the station here; I thought I had killed her right away, but if she lived a few minutes after it makes no difference, because I would never have left her until I had done; I was satisfied when I came to North Market Hall that I had made it all right; I considered I was right in killing her, but I don't know, of course; I may be mistaken; I never had two hard words with her all the time I lived with her; we were just like two children."

On being asked if he still was annoyed with the ghosts, he says: "No, not just as present; I saw some of them last night at the armory; they were not the same kind as were after me before; they were only just the kind of spirits that there always is at the calaboose." Having made his statement, SHORT retired to another part of the hall and listened to the rest of the testimony as if he were an uninterested spectator.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased, Mrs. MARY SHORT, came to her death from blows inflicted by JOSEPH SHORT.

Mysterious Hospital Patient.

From the Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel.

Our exchanges, by answering our query, may bring joy to some fond heart, that mourns as dead, an unfortunate man whom we saw at the hospital in this place on yesterday. So sad a picture as his anxious face presents it has not often been our lot to look upon. No account whatever can be gathered of him here. When the United States forces took possession of Tallahassee they found this man in the (then) Confederate hospital, and he has not been heard to speak since. His face ever wears an expression of the most anxious care. The moment any one enters his room he turns with an imploring glance, intensified by an expression of fear. Oh! that look can never be forgotten—so full of petition, dread and woe! He wrings his hands incessantly, and seems just uttering some earnest request; but never speaks. Repeated efforts have been made to induce him to write. But he takes the pen mechanically, as he does everything else, and gazes up into your face with that same earnest look of undefined supplication and dread.

When he is left alone with his food he eats heartily, and until recently his general health has been good. He is now a little emaciated. Occasionally he has been known to creep stealthily to his window, and open it cautiously. But in doing so he seems to dread some catastrophe.

We have made considerable inquiry about him in the city, and can gather no clue as to the exact time when he was brought to Tallahassee, or from where. One account supposes that he was brought up here a month or two before the surrender from the hospital in Monticello. Another says that some Confederate soldier, who has seen him here, remembers that he saw him in the Natural Bridge fight—that he was then wearing a Major's star, and that he fought bravely. He supposes that the explosion of a shell near his head paralyzed his speech and deprived him partially of reason.

It is strange that he should have remained here so long without being identified. He is a man of commanding figure, we should think six feet one or two inches in height, if strong and robust would weigh about 160 pounds, seems to be between 35 and 40 years of age, has a prominent forehead, dark hair, a large gray eye, and rather prominent nose. He is as docile as a child, obeying mechanically every command—and with such an expression as would move a heart of stone.

THE WILL OF DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—Among the bequests made by Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was one of £1,000 to be loaned to young married artificers. In making the bequest, Dr. FRANKLIN says: "I have considered that among artisans good apprentices are most likely to make good citizens, and having myself been bred to a manual art, printing, in my native town, and afterwards assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia, by kind loans of money from two friends there, which was the foundation of my fortune and of all the utility in life that may be ascribed to me, I wish to be useful, even after my death, if possible, in forming and advancing other young men that may be serviceable to their country. To this end I devote £1,000, which I give to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, in trust, for the uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared. The said sum to be let out, the same upon interest, at five per cent. per annum, to such young married artificers, under the age of 25 years, as have served an apprenticeship in said city and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond, with the applicants, for the repayment of the moneys so lent, with interest. And as these loans are intended to assist young married artificers in setting up their business, they are to be proportioned so as not to exceed £60 sterling to one person, nor to be less than £15. And if the number of applicants so entitled should be so large as that the sum will not suffice to afford each as much as might otherwise not be improper, the proportion to each shall be diminished, so as to afford to every one some assistance. These aids may therefore be small at first, but as the capital increases by the accumulated interest, they will be more ample. And in order to serve as many as possible in their turn, as well as to make the repayment of the principal borrowed more easy, each borrower shall be obliged to pay, with the yearly interest, one-tenth part of the principal, which sums of principal and interest so paid in shall be again let out to fresh borrowers."

This fund is managed by Mr. OAT, Superintendent of Trusts, under the direction of councils, and who has between thirty and forty thousand dollars invested, until the proper applications are made for loans. There have been a number of applicants within the past two years, but no loans have been granted, as the applicants did not furnish the required security. The amount to be given out to each person at present is $260. Two sureties are to be given, one of whom must be a freeholder.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Paterson (New-Jersey) *Press* announces that the falls of the Passaic are in a fair way to be soon obliterated by the constantly increasing demand for water power, by the mills.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BURKE, WOODRUFF & CO. expires this day by limitation. Messrs. ALBERT G. WOODRUFF and CHARLES MORGAN are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
CHARLES BURKE,
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
CHARLES MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO., for the manufacture and sale of fur, wool and straw hats, at No. 19 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st.
ALBERT G. WOODRUFF,
THEO. W. MORRIS,
CHAS. MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

IT HAVING BEEN REPORTED THAT the subscriber had retired from business, he would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that such is not the case, and that he still continues fresco painting and decorating. Orders received at No. 469 6th-av. and No. 746 Broadway, (corner Astor-place,) Room No. 5, third floor. C. OTTO FICHT, Artist.

MEETINGS.

PORTLAND RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The General Committee of one hundred members will meet daily at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Chamber of Commerce, until further notice. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. S. B. CHITTENDEN.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr. } Secretaries.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.; cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; call; save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES;
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL.......................................$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. MCLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.

GWYNNE & DAY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, GOLD and U. S. SECURITIES.
Country bankers' accounts received on favorable terms.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.

Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Railroad Co.	$3,000,000
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co.	682,500
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	1,066,000
Western N. C. Railroad Co.	1,418,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co.	350,000

Second bonds secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co.	$2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad Co.	600,000
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	181,164 88

The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement.

Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania and European Petroleum Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866, at the office of M. C. Hull, No. 288 3d-av., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose (if thought best) of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $10,000.
M. H. GRIFFING, CHAS. HULL, M. C. HULL, D. P. NICHOLS, F. J. JACKSON, } Directors.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 2, 1866.
THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE REGISTERED bonds, of the denomination of $5,000, without coupons, both interest and principal being payable to order, upon the surrender, for cancellation, of equivalent amounts in any of its similar coupon bonds. The conditions upon which such registered bonds will be issued will be made known on application to this office.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD AND STOCK AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

LOST OR MISLAID—$1,000, 7 3-10, NO. 7,100, second series. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same. If found, a suitable reward will be paid on return to C. B. SLOANE & CO, No. 46 Broad-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, near Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81..	109¾	109¾	June, 7-30	103⅜	104
Coupon, '81	109⅜	109⅜	July, 7-30	103⅜	104
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104⅞	105⅛	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	106⅞	107	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105	105¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¼	105½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111⅛
10-40 Registered.	98¾	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110	110⅛
10-40 Coupon	98⅞	99	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108⅛
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	152	152¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30	103⅜	104	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	106

THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE,

THE THIRD VOLUME

of this journal commences with the present month, (July, 1866.) All persons who desire to preserve THE CHRONICLE for binding should subscribe now, as it is frequently impossible to obtain back numbers complete.

The COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE enters upon its second year with the names of the leading houses in all classes of business upon its subscription list, and acknowledged to be the most complete and valuable paper of its kind published in the United States. It is issued every Saturday morning, at No. 60 William-st., by the publishers of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Terms of subscription per year for the *Chronicle*, with *Daily Bulletin*, $12; for *Chronicle*, without *Daily Bulletin*, $10; for *Daily Bulletin* alone, $5.
WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
No. 60 William-st., New-York.

HENRY C. HARDY, JOHN GARNETT GUTHREY, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HARDY & GUTHREY,

BANKERS:
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Have removed from 72 Beaver, to 62 Wall-st., First Floor, New York, where they will be pleased to receive orders for the purchase and sale of the various issues of
NATIONAL AND STATE BONDS,
RAILWAY AND OTHER SECURITIES;
GOLD AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
Collections made upon accessible points in the South, and elsewhere.
AUTHORIZED REFERENCE:
Moses Taylor, Esq., President, Benj. Cartwright, Esq., Cashier. } National City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 9, 1866.
TO THE HOLDERS OF JERSEY CITY WAR BONDS.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 16th inst. at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, for the sale to them of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.
WM. CLARKE, F. F. C. YOUNG, T. R. BENWELL, CHAS. H. O'NEILL, } Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (7.30) seven and three-tenths coupons, payable July 15, inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF FREDERICK M. WINSTON, late Cashier of this Company, no business will be transacted at this office on the day of his funeral, FRIDAY, 13th inst., except the reception of premiums falling due on that day.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—14 SHARES OF PAPER MILL stock in the State of South Carolina, and 118 acres of land situated in Pennsylvania near the oil regions, or would exchange for South Carolina or Georgia State bonds or City of Charleston or Augusta bonds. Apply to JAS. LILLER, No. 11 College-place, New-York, or JOSH. G. THORPE, Graniteville, S. C.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

$7,000 WANTED ON AN IRON ORE mine in New-Jersey; secured by mortgage. Address H. FORD, No. 209 Canal-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present Deposits.......................$3,000,000
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 C'TS TO $5,000 RECEIVED,
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that interest at the rate of Five Per. Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.; SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York, have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, on all deposits entitled thereto, from five to five thousand dollars, payable on and after July 16.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., receives from 10c. to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent. interest, free of tax; money deposited on or before the 20th draws interest from the 1st of July.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE TEAM sorrels, 16 hands; one team browns, trot in 2:40; two fine large single or saddle horses; one trotter, time 2:45; one do., 2:35 to saddle. C. WITTY, Carriage Wareroom, No. 638 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "Americas Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 98 Washington-st., near Rector.

DIVIDENDS,

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIEL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.
The directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of
THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.
upon the premiums earned during the year ending with 30th June, ult., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip therefor will be issued on the 20th of September.
ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND
for the payment in full of the
SCRIP ISSUED IN 1860,
with six per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 10.
ALSO,
A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable 20th September.
Transfer-books to be closed from 1st to 20th September.
ALSO,
a semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, 16th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President,
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866..........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.
Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.
The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 11, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax: payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of this month.
The interest is passed to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 69, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) per Cent. on their reduced capital ($250,000) out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at their office, on and after the 16th inst.
Transfer books will be closed from the 13th to 17th inst. inclusive.
Certificates of stock will require to be presented before the dividend checks are delivered.
By order. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of
FORTY PER CENT.
to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) has this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK July 11, 1866.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 9.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-streets, full width.
Seventh—For flagging sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:
First—Both sides of Thirtieth-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.
Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.
NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.
All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor Seventh District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of July, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of August, 1866.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.
For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.
For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.
For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.
For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSals will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.
Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.
A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.
The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.
Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—THE Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railroad Company are ready to receive proposals for the construction of their road from Alexandria to Fredericksburgh, forty miles in length. Maps, plans and profiles can be seen at the office of the New-York and Galena Lead Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Bell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.
Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,

MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.
Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID, THE MOST POWERFUL DISINFECTANT KNOWN. "Every family should have a bottle of it."—*Christian Intelligencer.* Sold by JOHN DARBY & CO., No. 160 William-st.

TO DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, NURSES AND OTHERS.—Fresh lot of Romish CAMOMILE FLOWERS, consisting of twenty (20) barrels, at 20c. per pound. For sale at No. 24 Mott-st. D. KLEIN.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against trusting Henry W. Kearsing on our account as he has no connection with this firm. He is supposed to be partially insane. E. G. KEARSING, BRO. & CO., No. 56 Bond-st., New-York.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 2,000 BALES GULF, UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amay, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the Salesroom of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.
NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
1,180 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
Samples ready on the morning of sale.
For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BOOKCASES, &c., &c.
Black walnut bedroom suites, enameled do., do.
Black walnut and oak extension tables.
Bedding of all descriptions, crockery, glassware, &c.; also oil-paintings and engravings, &c., &c.
FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 12, 1866.
BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERmaster-General, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., without fail, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:
Thirty-two wards, entire length, 4,743 feet; tank-house and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2,500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's Kitchener's; 7 feet long and 4 feet high. Also, all the lead and iron pipes used for service, supply and soil pipe used in the hospital.
The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size. Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account. The buildings which are within the line of sentinels must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser. The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.
The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot; the lead and iron pipe will be sold by the pound, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.
Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and of the undersigned.
The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.
By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:
About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.
EDWD. HOOKER,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.
TERMS OF SALE, CASH.
No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtoiy26

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AGENCY.
Professional gentlemen and ladies, also monthly and wet nurses, can be obtained, at reasonable terms, at L. & A. HANSEN'S, Cuppers and Leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one to do chamberwork and sewing and is an excellent embroideress, the other as superior nurse; understands fully the care of children or an infant; has good City reference; both members of the Episcopal church; country preferred. Inquire at No. 314 1st-av., in the shoe store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 3d-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of beef soups and desserts; is a first-class baker; can give satisfactory references. Call at No. 69 9th-av., during two days. Will go into the country to a hotel or summer house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AND well educated Protestant, as lady's maid; has a knowledge of hair-dressing; or would act as nursery governess to young children; good testimonials. Apply for two or three days at No. 198 East 21st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in the City or country, as waitress and to assist in chamberwork in a private family; honest and trustworthy in every respect; unexceptionable reference. Apply or address No. 124 West 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN lately arrived, a place to take care of children and sew; good references as to family and respectability. Apply next Monday, between 10 and 2, at 1 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, to do up-stair work or do general housework; good washer and ironer and plain cook; best City references. Apply at No. 138 West 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as infant's nurse; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 13th-st., fourth bell.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, with one baby, as practical gardener or coachman; understands both perfectly, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, and the laying out of grounds; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address N. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; reason for leaving last employer, in consequence of his leaving for Europe; can give satisfactory reference. Address J. C., Stilling's saddlery, No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman, who also understands plain vegetable gardening; no objection to the country; first-class City references from last employers furnished; moderate wages expected. Call or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has been three years in his last place; the best of reference if required. Address W. T. D., No. 232 3d-av., or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; references unexceptionable; can milk, &c., and make himself useful. Address S. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly; country preferred; has good references from his last employer. Address, by letter, W. P., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, SITUAtions as waiters in a private family, or would take charge of a boarding-house; country preferred; good references. Can be seen at No. 210 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged coachman and groom, with first-class City references; understands City driving; or would go to the country. Call or address GEORGE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of horses and work in a garden; can milk and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference: moderate wages. Address J. Y., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; would take care of a horse and make himself useful; the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; can produce first-class references. Address H. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIous and honest young man as clerk or salesman in grocery-store; best of reference. Address GROCERY, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; has first-class reference; understands business and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JACOB, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in the City or to go to the country; country preferred: by one who truly understands his business. Call or address G. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, industrious, steady man as night watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED boy a situation as waiter, or as coachman, or would travel; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER having a few hours spare time in the evening and all day on Saturday, is desirous of finding employment for the same. Address S. S., Box No. 3,539 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARMER—A RESPECTABLE married man who understands the care and management of stock, where wife or daughters would take charge of the dairy, calves and poultry; a respectable, efficient man will find a good situation, commencing 1st August. Address, with full particulars as to age, experience and references, Box No. 1,676 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO TO THE COUNTRY in Summer and City in Winter; who understands the care of milk and can assist with ironing; none but those having satisfactory City reference need apply. Call at No. 41 West 22d-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN AN INSURance office, who writes a good hand and will make himself generally useful; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. S., Post-office Box No. 5,695 N. Y. City.

WANTED—TO GO TO SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., two German girls—one as waitress, to assist in the washing; the other as cook, washer and ironer. Apply on Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at No. 52 South-st., office of the New-York Condensing Company.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, of good disposition, to attend an invalid lady, and willing to go in the country for the Summer. Such a one, with satisfactory references, may address Box No. 2,350 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO TO SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., a respectable German, married or single, as plain gardener, coachman and to take care of a cow. Apply on Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M., at the office of the New-York Condensing Company, No. 52 South-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MAN COOK ON A YACHT; must be competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., where the employer can be seen.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER; A steady situation for a competent man. Address HODGES & COLEMAN, No. 106 Sudbury-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER; ALSO a young man to care one horse and cow. Call at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—OPERATORS AND FINISHERS ON coats and vests at No. 362 East 9th-st., by HENRY UTERITZ.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY BETWEEN 13 and 16 years of age; must write a good hand and have good references. Apply at 295¾ and 297 Pearl-st.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN active, willing boy, residing with his parents; pay $2 50 per week. Address Box No. 5,411 Post-office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

MAN WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, cows, drive, and make himself generally useful. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., No. 195 Fulton-st., second floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man of experience in the grocery trade, wishes to meet with a party willing to invest the above amount in a retail grocery-store, well situated in Brooklyn; the store and a cash trade of $2,000 per month already secured. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A SMALL wholesale business, and extensive acquaintance among the fancy goods, tailors' trimmings and leather finding trade, desires to connect his business with either of the above, with a view to mutual advantage. Address C. F., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, AS CASHIER, FOR the very best paying traveling business in this country; association first class, and but little capital required. Apply at No. 645 Broadway, Mendes House, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, N. Y.—A FIRST-class millinery establishment, doing a good business. For particulars apply to M. G. HALL, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, or to Messrs. VAIL & ELTING, Yonkers.

AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $1,000, WHO desires to join a person with an equal amount in starting a highly profitable business, may address B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, O. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....15th Aug't.
Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $152 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE...........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 14, at 7 o'clock. This early hour is on account of the state of the tide on the bar. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock, or they may sleep on board Friday night.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River as follows:
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown, The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY......July 14
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY......July 18
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY......July 21
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......July 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London..........34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris..........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
ALLEPPO..........WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON..........WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.

McCUSTELL & CO'S splendid A 1 British ship MINNEHAHA, Capt. McGRATH, will sail for this port in all this month, to be followed by other vessels of the line.
For passage or money orders, apply to Agents.
G. & J. KNOX & CO., No. 131 Pearl-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENMAN, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
SATURDAY, July 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship,
RAPIDAN,
WM. BAILEY, Commander,
being unavoidably detained, will leave for the above ports on TUESDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Freight received on Saturday.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line, Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, July 19.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SCHOONER, OF ABOUT 70 tons capacity. Dock foot of 38th-st., North River.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to ——— Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, ———, New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander.
On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $85.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
S. F. BAKER, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 12, North River; sails SATURDAY, July 14, positively, at 4 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills Lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded, free of drayage, by Cape Fear Steamboat Line. Apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
WORTH & DANIEL, Agents at Wilmington.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH,
Capt. WALKER,
Will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TIMBER.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A TRACT of timber, or would furnish a mill and saw on shares or by the thousand. Address M. J., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT

FOR KEYPORT.
The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—THE lower Hudson Steamboat Company's daily line of steamers will leave on and after THURSDAY, 12th inst. as follows: the SLEEPY HOLLOW, for Peekskill, will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 3:45 P. M., touching at 34th-st. at 4; stopping at Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Grassy Point; returning leaves Peekskill at 6:30 A. M., touching as above. The SUNNYSIDE, for Sing Sing, will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 4:45 P. M., stopping at Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington and Tarrytown; returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., stopping as above. The SUNNYSIDE will also make an excursion trip to Sing Sing daily, leaving Chambers-st. at 9:30 A. M., touching at 34th-st. at 9:45; stopping at her usual stations, and returning to Chambers-st. at 4 P. M. Freight received at the company's dock, foot of Chambers-st. daily until 5 P. M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 13, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 13, at 6¾ A. M.
Saturday, July 14, at 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 14, at 6¾ A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........5 05
New-York to Rochester..........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The new and elegant Steamboat L. BOARDMAN, T. R. PADDOCK Commander, will leave south side Chambers-st. at 7¾ A. M., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Rockland Lake, touching at 34th-st. each way. Returning leaves Haverstraw at 1:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM EXCURSION AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

The steamship COMMERCE, under charge of Capt. J. W. DODGE, will leave Boston on the 25th inst., for an EXCURSION TO LABRADOR, touching at Sydney, C. B., St. Johns, N. F., and other places of interest, meeting, most probably, the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet, and returning by way of Charlottetown, P. E. I.
This excursion, being the thirteenth which Capt. Dodge has made to this locality, will afford one of the most healthy and pleasant ways of spending the month of August. The splendid shooting and fishing, the delightful scenery, the salubrious air and cool climate, the safety from cholera and other epidemics, all combine to render the excursion an extremely attractive one.
Good accommodations and attendance will be provided for passengers of either sex. Cabin passage, covering all expenses, $250. As the steamer will sail promptly on the 25th, places should be secured at once. For particulars address J. W. DODGE, Hampton Falls, N. H., or FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., No. 4 Commerce-street, Boston.
Tickets to be obtained of F. SNOW & CO.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY. —Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE. —The steamer SYLVAN GROVE will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 15, at 9 o'clock A. M., for College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3:30 P. M.; New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st., and 34th-st. each way.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 382 West-st., near Christopher.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SAVIN ROCK HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL Summer resort, located immediately on Long Island Sound, and four miles from New-Haven, is now open for the reception of visitors. The salt water bathing, boating, fishing and the drives are unsurpassed. Stages leave New-Haven depot. A. W. RENSHAW, Proprietor, West Haven, Conn.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston, and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 159 (old No. 111) East 33-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

NO. 165 BOWERY, MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and gifted lady, tells all you wish to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 19,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96, Broadway, New-York. Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made. References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM containing 85 acres, in the town of East Hampton, L. I., on the bay, about four miles from Sag Harbor, having a shore front of about ¼ mile, one half under cultivation, balance wood; on the premises a house containing 8 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, cupola, about 300 feet from the water, elevated about 30 feet, having a fine view of the bay and harbor; also barn, carriage-house, wood and ice house, hennery, &c. This is the pleasantest Summer residence on Long Island, either for private residence, hotel or boarding-house; bathing, sailing, gunning, fishing and claming on your own premises. A line of steamers leave Pier No. 43 East River, New-York, every evening for Sag Harbor. This property will be sold cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for good Brooklyn property. Photograph views and all information given by applying to A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17¼ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Branford, Conn., about 6 miles from New-Haven and 3½ hours from New-York. The farm contains about 96 acres of fine land, is well watered and stocked with fine fruit. The mansion house (which is in fine order) was built for the owner's occupancy, and in the most substantial manner. There is also a large barn, carriage-house, farmer's house and cottage. The land is high, has a fine view of Long Island Sound, and unsurpassed scenery on every side. Branford is noted for its beautiful drives, fine roads and exceeding healthfulness of location. The furniture, most of which was made to order, farming utensils, stock, wagons, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.; one mile from the depot on the Newburgh Branch Railway, and on the public road from Newburgh to Chester and Warwick: formerly owned by Daniel Curtis, deceased, containing about 90 acres of good grass and grain land, and well watered, bounded north by the Otterkill stream, and south by the public road; it has a good well of water and spring for cooling milk; the house is large and kitchen attached, and pleasantly located on an elevation overlooking Washingtonville; has barn and hayhouse, and necessary outbuildings. Inquire of either
JOHN JAQUES, JAMES CURTIS, or OREN C. JAQUES, } Executors.
Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468, and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE NEW MANSION and country seat, 11 miles by rail from the foot of Chambers-st.; contains 16 acres beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, with many varieties of fruits; good outbuildings; for a gentleman's residence, unsurpassed within a radius of 15 miles around the City; within a short distance of the depot, and communication frequent with the City. For full particulars, and cards of admission, apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

CHEAP FARMS.—LARGE FINE HOUSE AND barn, cost $3,000 to build; six acres of oats, one of potatoes, one of vegetables, all kinds of fruit trees, three fine horses, four cows, three cattle, three hogs, sixty fowls, farming utensils, everything; wagons, harness, wanted on the place, for $3,500, only 25 minutes by cars. Ten other bargains in farms. VAN VECHTEN, No. 83 Wall-st.

A FINE SAW-MILL AND 7 ACRES OF land, with dwelling-house; large basin for logs on a navigable stream, 35 miles from New-York, now doing a large and profitable business; engine of 30 or 40-horse power; two upright and one circular saw, all in good order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st.

BELMONT HALL, ON SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, FOR SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on the 26th July, the above-mentioned property, consisting of about forty acres of land, together with the buildings and furniture. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stooped dwelling No. 13 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., for sale, including billiard-table, carpets, chandeliers, pictures and engravings, all new; possession immediately. Can be seen at any time.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale on reasonable terms; 11 rooms, water and gas; good location for boarding house or for some light business, such as dressmaking or millinery. Inquire for two days on the premises, at the corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., No. 63 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED —The country seat of the late J. B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point road, Westchester County, 3½ miles from the Central Park. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 113 Liberty-st. Rent $5,000 per annum.

FOR SALE IN NEW-ROCHELLE—VERY pretty residence, in an excellent location, five minutes' walk from depot, with fine shade trees and nearly an acre of land; three rooms on first floor; six bedrooms; spacious stable.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

CHEAP.—23 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM DEPOT, near New-Brunswick, large house, nearly new, ten rooms, barn, &c.; fruit of all kinds, only $2,500; 8 acres in Metuchin, good building, $3,000; 75 acres at Millstone, stock, crops and implements, $7,000; 200 others equally cheap. PETTIT & FRAZEE, 171 Broadway, Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, A PICTURESQUE place embracing 109 acres of valuable land, situate on high grounds, and within one mile from the depot; fine brick dwelling; outbuildings inferior. Price very low. Apply to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, No. 81 Cedar-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP, full-sized brown-stone house, lot 25x200, with fine stables, finest location on Murray Hill, for sale low; furniture if desired.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT NO. 39 PINE-ST., HENRY L. RIDER is selling real estate daily; no matter how hot the weather is, sales and exchanges go on. Providence permitting, we shall attend to business through the heated term, and guarantee prompt sales.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on Passaic River, opposite Newark; large house brick barn, hot and cold water, gas and every City convenience; 45 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

BEAUTIFUL FARMS IN THE RARITAN and Millstone Valleys; very productive. Also, farms in the Mohawk Valley, from 50 acres and upward. Several small places, 10 to 30 acres cheap. If you want bargains call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN FROM THE SOUTH, who wishes to return, will exchange a magnificent country seat, 12 miles from New-York, for good store property in any flourishing city in the South. Address J. M. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE, IN 97th-st., west of 11th-av., with immediate possession; lot 25 by 100 feet; house two stories above the basement; stable on rear of lot; fine view of the river; price $3,000. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKaway, L. I., a two-story house, &c., near the beach and bay. Apply to FRANKLIN NORTON, on the premises, or GEORGE C. NORTON, No. 160 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM WOODbridge, N. J., 70 acres, with crop, stock, &c. Price $11,500. Address S. STEINHAUSER, No. 36 Murray-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK OF BROOKLYN.—AN elegant brown-stone house, on a Belgian paved street, in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park; terms favorable. H. S. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR NEW-BRUNSWICK.—25 acres fine land, new modern buildings; only $7,000; terms easy. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM —Four unincumbered 1st-av. lots and some cash, not to exceed $6,000; on salt water preferred. Address J., Box No. 870.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PEAT.

A working model of the
STAFFORD PATENT PEAT MACHINE
can be seen at the office of LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 81 John-st., New-York.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE—TWO Fourdrinier machines, 62 inches and 84 inches wide, and a large quantity of other machinery. Apply to Chelsea Paper Mills, Greenville, Conn., or to CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York

TO LET.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., A BEAUTIFUL cottage, neatly furnished, furniture all new; eight rooms and cellar; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c.; also, barn with carriage-house and stable; one acre of land well shaded; one hour from New-York by railroad; two minutes' walk from cars; price $400 to Nov. 1, or $700 to May 1. Apply to PETTY & SMITH, Irvington, N. J., or JAS. NELSON, No. 438 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FINE, healthy location, well shaded; plenty of fruit and a good vegetable garden; cow, horse and carriage, if desired; ¾ mile from Bloomfield depot, N. J.; rent $100 per month. Apply at No. 52 Murray-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—THOSE WELL-LIGHTED and well-ventilated offices at No. 72 Beaver-st., recently occupied by us, will be let separately or together, with or without desks, at a low price. Apply to HARDY & GUTHREY, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR of a nice house at Yorkville, at $15 per month. Apply at No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO LET—On third floor, to single gentlemen, without board, near cars and ferries, at 14 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-PRICED COUNTRY place of 4 or 5 acres, within one hour of the City Hall, with water front or commanding view; must be within easy and frequent access. With full particulars, address F. F., Box No. 5,644 New-York Post-office.

A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—EITHER furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, without children; possession not desired till the Fall. Address Box No. 822, New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SECOND OR THIRD story of a store, suitable for a hardware agency. Address, stating location and terms, A. B. S., care of No. 249 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address A. S. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, first-class board and a good suite of rooms on the second floor; must have all the modern improvements; location between 4th and 17th sts., west of Broadway, or on Brooklyn Heights. A family having more room than they want, with no boarders, will find this a rare opportunity. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 1,378 Post-office.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS A PRIvate family will let two large corner rooms with first-class board: grounds large and well-shaded; 12 minutes from depot or boat; stable if required. Apply at Clarke's Gallery, No. 589 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, newly furnished, with plate, linen, &c., to let; cash security required. Address D. E. M., Box 6,810 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE PASSAIC HOTEL situated in Chatham, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour from New-York, having been thoroughly refitted and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of boarders. Splendid resorts for hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Apply to G. NICHOLSON, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York; or G. KENT, Proprietor, Chatham, Morris County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at a farm-house at Ramapo, two miles from Suffern Station by Erie Railway, being 30 miles from the City; price $9 per week; half price for children. Inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HUNTER, N. Y., among the Catskills. Rooms cool and pleasant, shady drives and walks in the vicinity, within a few miles of Cauterskill and Hayne's Falls, and near the famous trouting streams of the Clove. For particulars, address or call on J. W. AMERMAN, No. 90 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.; fine, healthy location on the Great South Bay, sixty miles from New-York; plenty of shooting, fishing and salt water bathing. For particulars address STRONG TERRY, Centre Moriches, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE CATSKILLS, in Delaware County, on the Delhi road, 40 miles from the Hudson River. Good table, spacious house, pure air, pleasant drives, trout fishing, billiard table, baths, &c., &c. Address W. A. F., Box 170 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with a pleasant suite of rooms at Manhasset, L. I. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of pleasant rooms at the Windle House, Tarrytown, are now to be had. Superior table and beds, and fine locations.

COUNTRY BOARD—UNDER THE CATSKILL Mountains, at a farm-house. For particulars, address BENJAMIN PECK, Palensville, Greene Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—Three or four families can obtain board at moderate rates at the Texido Mansion, Flushing, L. I.; the grounds are extensive and well shaded, with a fine view of Flushing Bay and River; it is within one hour of the City; twelve trains running daily. For particulars apply on the premises, or address
Mrs. J. FOWLER, Box No. 13 Flushing Post-office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular. Prof. S. T. FROST.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight, or two small families can find good rooms and board in a private family residing 1½ miles from the village; house pleasantly situated on high ground; stabling accommodations, if required. Apply to WM. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN A first-class private boarding-house can find good accommodations in a pleasant location, a few minutes' walk from Cozzens's West Point Hotel. For particulars address A. MEARNS, Jr., Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—2 large and airy rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from North Orange and a few minutes' walk from Valley Station, and surrounded with woods. Stabling accommodations. Address at once K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains near Tarrytown will receive a few first-class guests. Liberal table; terms moderate. Particulars of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR THREE and a half persons, where there are no other boarders, and in Connecticut preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Q. L. S., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR the Summer, at Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of depot. For terms apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TWO PERSONS CAN OBTAIN BOARD in a farm-house, with large shady grounds; location healthy and convenient. Call at No. 124 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., for particulars. G. W. M.

NOW OPEN—COYTESVILLE SUMMER boarding-house; mountain air; shady; good water; $10 per week; 1½ miles from Fort Lee; steamer A. WINANTS, foot of Spring-st., 4 times a day. J. COYTE.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO COMmodious rooms on second floor, at the Park House, on reasonable terms; only five minutes from Depot.

WANTED—A FAMILY OF SMALL CHILDREN to board during the Summer; kind care and attention given. Address G. E. R., Stamford, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHING TO improve himself in the English language, desires to meet with a competent teacher to give two or three evening lessons a week. Address, with terms, &c., S. M., Box No. 1,441 Post-office.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
MR. G. L. FOX,
THE ORIGINAL FOX,
In his original character,
Miss KATE PENNOYER,
The beautiful and charming danseuse,
Mr. C. K. FOX..........PANTALOON.
AND THE GREAT PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL,
replete with the most
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours, the
CAROLINA TWINS,
inseparably joined together, yet easy and graceful in their movements.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO,
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS,
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

FIFTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Hibernian Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 13, 1866.
The performance will commence with Mr. John Brougham's beautiful and interesting domestic drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
With Mr. DAN BRYANT in his wonderfully artistic characterization of TIM O'BRIEN.
Tom Bobalink..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Grimgriskin..........Mrs. John Sefton
Polly Bobalink..........Miss Rosa Cooke
To conclude with the amusing Hibernian Farce entitled
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
LARRY HOOLAGHAN..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
AND
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE AND BURLESQUE ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS,
Numbering eighteen star performers.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

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LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON, and farewell performances in America of the marvelous Ravels. FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, first night of the great Pantomime, entitled THE GREEN MONSTER.
ANTOINE RAVEL..........as..........The White Knight
YOUNG AMERICA..........as..........The Green Monster
Last night of the serio-comic pantomime, entitled
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Will likewise be presented the beautiful ballet of LA FORTUNE, the performance commencing with for the LAST TIME, the Three Flying Trapeze, by the child-wonder YOUNG AMERICA.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, farewell appearance in America of the wonderful Ravels, and benefit of Gabriel Ravel. THE THREE-FACED FRENCHMAN. Gabriel and Antoine in speaking characters (in English), and two full pantomimes.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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Primi Tenori.
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Signors Bellini, Orlandini, Ardavanni, Marra, Padilla, Ypolito and Lorini.
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Signors Susini, Antonucci, Barili, Coletti and Fossati.
The Chorus and Orchestra of the combined Opera Companies have volunteered their services in these extraordinary representations.
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SIXTH WEEK
of the highly successful engagement of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
FRIDAY, JULY 13,
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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES, AND
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John Brougham's great extravaganza entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Don Christoval Colon, *alias* Columbus, a clairvoyant voyager, whose fillibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation......
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Columbia, a national debutante, her first appearance on any stage.....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand, King of Arragon—an arrogant, aggressive and progressive monarch of rather a speculative turn..........MR. J. C. DUNN
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FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1866.
Fourth night at this theatre of Boucicault's celebrated drama,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON.
Presented with new scenes and effects by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong, and a cast which for uniform excellence is believed equal to any ever given the drama.
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THE JUDGMENT—THE DARK HOUR—THE RESOLVE.
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THE DEATH OF PAUL.
Act III.—Hall at Terrebonne Mansion.
THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
Act IV.—BURNING OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
Act V.—1. Negro Quarter—Night. 2. Cane-brake—Sunrise. 3. Red Cedar Swamp. 4. Terrebonne Again.
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Concluding each evening with the comic pantomime of the
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The Great Bareback Rider.
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TRAVELING BONNETS AND SUNDOWNS at half price at L. BINN'S immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Bonnets at $5, worth $12; Straw Bonnets $1 each, worth $3; children's hats, $1; Turbins, $1.

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FOUND—ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1866, at the Seaman's Bank for Savings, a BANK BILL. The owner can have it on proving property and paying charges by application at the bank.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

had scarcely accomplished this movement when the action became general all along the line of those hills which extend from Valleggio to Castelnuovo. The cluster of hills was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke from Valleggio down to Villafranca in the plain. It was in the last-named town that Prince HUMBERT, the eldest son of VICTOR EMMANUEL, showed himself worthy of the illustrious name he bears. The Prince, who was at the head of a battalion of the Forty-eighth Regiment belonging to his division, had pushed a reconnoissance toward Villafranca, when on a sudden he found himself enveloped by two regiments of Austrian Lancers. Drawing his sword, and crying out to his soldiers, "Form square, my boys, and teach these Croats how to defend the flag of the regiment," he placed himself in the centre of the square, and as last succeeded in dispersing the enemy. I have been told that two of his aides-de-camp were wounded near him, but fortunately the Prince escaped unhurt. I am certain the Austrians themselves will do justice to the admirable behavior of Prince HUMBERT and his brother, Prince AMADEUS of Savoy, not yet 20 years of age, who was also wounded in the chest while leading the Lombard Grenadiers to the charge. But neither the valor of the Generals, nor the courage of the soldiers, could insure a victory. The Austrians had brought into action no less than 60,000 men. The Italians had marched the whole of the previous day, and, from what I heard, had had nothing to eat since the middle of Saturday. At one moment the division of General PIANELL, which, as I have said before, had been compelled by the guns of Peschiera to fall back on Sallonara, found itself surrounded by such a swarm of Tyrolians that it was generally thought it could not escape. Not only did it succeed, however, in reaching Sallonze in perfect order, but assuming on a sudden the offensive, it made such a desperate charge on the Austrians that it took a whole battalion of them prisoners. It was then 4 o'clock, and fresh Austrian troops could be seen coming in haste from Peschiera on one side, and from Verona on the other. Coming is scarcely the right word; I ought to say that they came pouring in from those places. The assault of these new comers was sustained by the Italians with the same stubborn resistance as before. Count DELLA ROCCA, the commander of the Third Army Corps had fortunately extended by this time his line of battle from POZZUOLO to Valleggio, and directed Gen. GOVONE to carry Custozza at the head of the Ninth Division. GOVONE not only succeeded in carrying Custozza, but held it until night came, and he was then ordered to retire slowly toward the Mincio. Monzoferro and Montecone were likewise carried at the point of the bayonet by Gen. CUGGIA, Commander of the Second Division of DELLA ROCCA's corps. Night was coming on fast when the order was given to Gen. BIXIO to advance, in order that the First Corps (DURANDO's) might slowly fall back to the position assigned to it. BIXIO, who was burning with the desire to *menar le mani*—i. e., to fight—advanced so vigorously with his division, (the Seventh of the army and First of the Third Corps,) flanked by two regiments of cavalry, that the Austrians were for a moment compelled to fall back on their reserves. Thus ended the glorious battle of Sunday last. I say glorious, for both parties fought bravely to the last. Beginning at 3:30 in the morning, the action lasted till late at night—more than sixteen hours. At the end the Italians and Austrians remained masters of the positions on which they had so long fought.

The battle I have sketched in this letter cost the Italians terrible losses. Gen. VILLAREY was killed by a bullet through the head while leading his men to the charge. Gens. DURANDO, CERALE, GOZZANI and Count Bianco were also severely wounded; over 100 Italian officers, I hear, were put *hors de combat*, and many hundred privates killed. The Italians made 1,000 prisoners, but it is reckoned that those made by the Austrians are quite equal in number. Of the Austrian losses we cannot form an exact idea, but they must have been very heavy. All the various contests having been decided by the bayonet, there must have been terrible havoc.

Italian Account of the Battle.

From the Florence Nazione, June 24.

The first news we receive from the camp does not respond to our ardent desires; in yesterday's battle victory did not crown the heroic efforts of our valiant soldiers; such is the news brought by the dispatches that reached us last night from the principal headquarters and the Prefecture of Brescia. The Government has adopted the wise and straightforward determination of telling the whole truth to the country without reticence—the whole truth due to a people already mature, of tried patriotism, accustomed to events, now favorable and now adverse, of public life. The dispatch published by the Government may, therefore, be regarded as the exact expression of the situation, without amplification and without curtailment. The country has worthily responded to the confidence of the Government by not allowing itself to be overpowered by unfounded fear, just as a few days since it refused to be elated by the over-sanguine hopes. The country knows that the war which is being carried on is a great and serious war, full of danger and difficulty; that the enemy opposed to it is warlike and numerous, and occupies the most formidable positions in Europe. It has profound confidence in the justice of its own cause, in the valor of its own soldiers, in the experience and ability of its own leaders. It firmly believes in the final victory, but it is prepared to make immense sacrifices, to pass through periods of anguish and sad uncertainty. With such moral dispositions our public has brought to bear upon yesterday's news a calm and discriminating judgment. The duration of the battle, from dawn almost to dusk, shows that our troops covered themselves with glory. It was the first time that an army composed of Italians from all parts of the peninsula faced the fire of the secular enemy of Italy. Everyone did his duty. The enemy's fire was the crucible in which the fusion of so many different elements was fused. The brunt of the day was almost entirely sustained by the First Corps alone, and it appears that the Second and Third could not reach the field in time to be of use. The First Corps was thus overpowered by a greatly superior force. We await details in order to know to what cause the delay of the Second of the army is to be attributed, and the failure of the attack upon the historical positions occupied by the Austrians. Our army has not lost ground; it is almost intact, and full of warlike ardor; it may therefore be imagined that the failure of yesterday has merely increased its desire to redeem itself by a speedy victory. At any moment the telegraph may bring us news of fresh and more successful encounters. Our princes were, as everybody expected, in the front rank; the wound of Prince AMADEUS is a fresh title acquired by the warlike dynasty of Saxony to the affection and gratitude of the Italians. With such princes in the foremost ranks, and with an army like ours, there can be no doubt of the final victory. We have no advice to offer to the country; we have seen it so calm, so confident, so resolute, that we can only exhort it to remain so always.

Accounting for the Austrian Success.

The Paris *Presse* of June 27 accounts for the Austrian success at Custozza in the following manner: VICTOR EMMANUEL's army consisted of 100,000 men, divided into three corps d'armée. The Austrian army was 80,000 strong. Early in the day Archduke ALBERT learning that the 1st corps, commanded by Gen. DURANDO, and forming the left wing, was separated by a long distance from the Second and Third Corps, sent out *en rideau* 20,000 men in front of the Second and Third Corps, who, deceived by this manœuvre, thought they were threatened by the bulk of the Austrian army, and kept watching them all day. Meanwhile the 20,000 men of DURANDO's Corps were attacked by 60,000 Austrians, and fought against them bravely for twelve hours. This account, if true, argues wonderfully bad generalship on the Italian side.

The Italian Loss.

A Turin letter in the *Temps* estimates the Italian loss at the battle of Custozza at 12,000 *hors de combat*. This is the only attempt to make out what the Duke of Wellington was wont to call, with grim humor, the "butcher's bill."

Rumored Intention of Napoleon to Intervene.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 28.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that "active" intervention on the part of France *will not have to be waited for very long;* indeed, it is affirmed that it is already decided upon. Prince NAPOLEON had an interview with the Emperor yesterday, and *it was noticed that he came away in quite a joyful mood.* What passed between them can only be surmised; but the surmise is that *he has obtained all he wanted.* It is said that M. BENEDETTI, the French Ambassador at Berlin, is about to come to Paris, ostensibly on leave of absence—really to be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, who was the Foreign Minister for peace, where his successor, an intimate friend of Count BISMARK, would be a War Minister. Moreover, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS is not always consulted in very delicate affairs. Should intervention be the order of the day it would probably be undertaken not long after the Chamber separates. The Emperor purposes to go to Fontainebleau on Sunday if the session be not prolonged.

The Participation of France in the War.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, June 27.

Opinions still differ as to the participation of France in the war. A newspaper, the *Etendard*, which professes to derive its inspirations from the Cabinet de l'Empereur, writes thus:

Whether Austria be victorious or no', the result of the war will be the same. She will have to give up the possession of a province which is an incessant cause of trouble to Europe. In a legal point of view she may be right, in a moral point of view she is wrong, and to quote Bossuet, "*il n'y a pas de droit contre le droit.*"

Further on the *Etendard* says:

"The more the solution of the Venetian question is delayed, the more inevitable it becomes, and the more it is to be deplored that obstacles or impediments should multiply, and postpone the *denouement*. Should triumphant Austria conceive it to be her duty to her flag to invade Lombardy, as has been said, it is easy to imagine the unexpected turn which the Italian conflict would then take, and the new sacrifices which at any moment it would impose on France."

If this has really emanated from the Cabinet de l'Empereur, the idea thrown out is one of serious import.

Latest Dispatches.

LONDON, Sunday, July 1.

The Austrians have forced their way through the Torale Pass and into the Valley of Cannonica.

The headquarters of the Italian army are at Torre Malaberg.

There is nothing later from Silesia or Bohemia.

Rumors are current in Paris that the arming of the Toulon Squadron has been ordered.

MAN DROWNED.—A man, named JOHN MILBOTT, was drowned last night about 8 o'clock, while bathing at the Battery. Although efforts were made to recover the body they did not prove successful.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Two Days Later by the Persia at this Port.

The Ministerial Crisis in Great Britain.

Formation of a Purely Conservative Cabinet by Lord Derby.

Final Preparations for Laying the New Atlantic Cable.

The 10th of July Set for the Sailing of the Great Eastern.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cunard mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th June and Queenstown on the 1st of July, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 27th June.

The *Denmark* reached Liverpool on the 29th ult.

The *Hibernia* arrived in the Clyde on the 29th ult.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 29th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

Parliament again met on the 28th. The proceedings in the House of Lords were merely formal.

In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE stated that he had received a communication from Lord DERBY requesting an adjournment until the 5th July to give time for the formation of the new Ministry, so that in the interval until that date the House would only assemble to expedite some necessary business.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE commented upon the extraordinary position of the country in being so long without a government in a time when affairs at home and abroad were so unusually complicated. He reproached the Cabinet for having resigned upon a matter of detail while they could certainly have commanded a vote of confidence in the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE explained the position of the Government and defended its course. Attention was drawn to the threatening proceedings which were taking place in London in consequence of the defeat of the Government by so-called workingmen. One speaker declared that London had for a time on the previous evening been under mob law; while others contended that there was no reason for alarm, and that the out-door meetings were only natural at such a time. Sir GEO. GREY explained the police provisions to prevent mischief should any be intended.

The meetings in question had given free expression to their feelings in favor of Mr. GLADSTONE and his supporters, and to their disgust at the opponents of the Reform Bill, &c.

Rumors About the New Cabinet.

All sorts of rumors were current as to the formation of the new Ministry. Earl DERBY had waited upon the Queen at Windsor, and received Her Majesty's instructions. He is said, with the assent of his principal supporters, to have resolved on offering high office to several members of the Whig Party, and even to certain members of Earl RUSSELL's Government.

No authentic list of the new Cabinet was expected for some days.

Rumors were current of serious difficulties presenting themselves, and it was asserted that the advances of Lord DERBY were not meeting with a favorable response from the members of the Whig Party.

According to latest rumors Lord DERBY's Cabinet *would be purely Conservative, his negotiations with the Whigs and "Adullamites" (the recreant Liberals) having entirely failed.*

Lord Derby and the Halfway Liberals.

From the London Daily News, June 29.

We must do Lord DERBY the justice to say that he has for years past preferred the interests of his order to those of his party. As long as the combination of great houses could be left to rest on a tacitly recognized community of feeling and aims, and be covered by the reputation of a Liberal Premier, Lord DERBY was willing, as his hungry followers can bear witness, to reap the advantage of so admirable an arrangement. Earl RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE are entitled to the warmest thanks of true reformers for placing this demoralizing concert of parties ostensibly opposed in its true light. The harm done to the Liberal cause by the presence in its camp of men whose hearts, and on critical occasions whose swords were with the enemy is incalculable. Henceforward this source of confusion and mischief is to cease. A line is drawn, and politicians must choose on which side of it they will stand. So far is it a line of separation between classes. There are plenty of heads of great families who know that the nobility of England have no need to fear loss of influence so long as they remain true to themselves, and rely upon their power to improve the advantage of their social position by the display of character and ability, without intriguing against the legitimate demands of the people for a fuller participation in public affairs. These will remain with the Liberal party, and find in its support and confidence the reward of their wisdom. But Peers have been living for years on the remains of an outworn reputation, which possibly was never more than a fiction, are in their right place by the side of Lord DERBY. Their position there may not be very safe or very permanent, but it is the one which best becomes them, the only one they can honestly occupy. Let them count their numbers and close their ranks, for a time is coming when their utmost strength will be tested, and it will be seen if this is to remain the only country in the world where the manhood of the nation is to be insulted, in order to bolster up a monopoly founded neither on genius, nor virtue, nor intelligence, nor aught else before which freemen are anywhere agreed to bow down.

LONDON MOBS.

Public Gatherings and Popular Demonstrations Condemned.

From the London Times, June 29.

In the House of Commons yesterday attention was called, not too soon, to the proceedings which have recently disgraced the neighborhood of the Houses of Parliament and the west end of the town. On several occasions lately Palace-yard and the entrance to Westminster Hall have been occupied by disorderly people, who have been allowed by the police to insult and menace members of Parliament going to and returning from their duties. Under the directions of one or two leaders acquainted with the persons of the members, these people have not only hooted and shouted at every member who is unpopular with their instigators, but have followed some in a violent and threatening manner. A few days since Lord ELCHO was assailed by a number of these ruffians while engaged in the Queen's service as an officer of volunteers. He was followed by them with threats and execrations, and was only saved from violence by the presence of a number of gentlemen who accompanied him to his house. A few days after Mr. LOWE was subjected to a similar outrage. But Wednesday evening brought these lawless proceedings to their full height. Any one who was in the neighborhood of Trafalgar-square and Pall-mall about 9 o'clock would have found the way crowded by persons of the lowest class, and have heard a great deal of shouting and cheering from the enclosure of the square. This was a "Reform Demonstration," which we learn was made by the Holborn and Clerkenwell branches of the Reform League. Why Holborn and Clerkenwell could not "demonstrate" in their own neighborhood, but must come to Trafalgar-square for the purpose, does not appear; but, at any rate, there they were, blocking up the thoroughfare in front of the National Gallery, as sorry specimens of the British Reformer as could well be imagined. Everybody knows what a London mob is. An undue proportion of that indescribable class of metropolitan youth of whom it is difficult to say whether they are men or boys, are to be found at every such gathering, whether it be an illumination, an execution or a reform demonstration. When the crowd had "passed resolutions" censuring the Government for resigning and censuring the Tories for succeeding them, the real business of the evening began. The first visit was to Carlton Gardens, where *the ladies of Mr. Gladstone's family accepted the honor of an ovation.* Then the mob invaded Pall Mall and shouted before the Reform and Carlton Clubs. At the former the enthusiasm of the crowd is said to have communicated itself to some of the members, who "waved their handkerchiefs and exchanged hasty greetings with those in the streets below." At the Carlton this demonstration was of another kind. This Club was, according to the account of an admiring witness, "duly beset by the crowd, who treated the occupants of the windows and doorway to successive and well-sustained volleys of groans and hoots." A portion of these liberal-minded politicians, some 500 strong, then went off to Lord ELCHO's house to repeat the disturbance of Saturday last, but, finding the place guarded by the Police, they at length dispersed. But the noise and confusion during a great part of the evening, while one of the most important thoroughfares in London was given up to the rabble, very truly disgraceful.

The Times and Mrs. Gladstone.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: It having been stated in the *Times* newspaper of this day that "the ladies of Mr. GLADSTONE's family accepted the honor of an ovation" on Wednesday evening from an assemblage which the same journal describes as "persons of the lowest class," I beg, without entering into any question as to the delicacy and propriety of this style of criticism upon those who ought certainly to be exempt from it, to say, that on the evening in question, during my absence from home, officers of police came to my house, and stated that a very large number of persons who were gathered in front of it along Carlton-house-terrace and toward Pall Mall would disperse speedily, as well as quietly, if Mrs. GLADSTONE would appear in the balcony, and they requested that she would be good enough to do so. Accordingly, this desire of the police was conveyed to my wife, and she did what was asked, as she thought, for the public convenience, and in deference to the representatives of public authority.

I must add that Mrs. GLADSTONE and other witnesses were struck with the respectable appearance and good order of those who composed the large assemblage.

I am, &c., W. E. GLADSTONE.

11, CARLTON-HOUSE-TERRACE, S. W., June 29.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

Final Arrangements—The Scientific Tests—Preparations for Recovering the Lost Cable.

From the London Times, June 28.

All the final arrangements for the sailing of this great mechanical and scientific expedition were settled on Tuesday. The great ship is now receiving her last length of cable from the *Iris*, and the coiling of this and the final closing of the tank, to secure it from accidental injury, will be completed by to-day. The directors and a few invited guests then pay a farewell visit, and after that none will be allowed on board any of the vessels of the wire squadron, save the representatives of the Press and those actually connected with the work of testing and laying the cable. Every part of the *Great Eastern* has now been got into the most perfect order. The machinery by which in less than four minutes her paddles can be disconnected and made to work independently of each other has been tried and found to answer admirably, and this improvement is of the last importance in keeping the ship on the same spot while engaged in hauling up the cable laid last Summer. It was then attempted to put a very powerful wrought iron guard over the screw, so that in backing astern full power there should not be the least risk of the screw fouling the cable. For this purpose the great ship was trimmed down by the head considerably, in order to bring her stern well out of water. After a while, however, it was wisely decided not to affix such a guard, and those who remember the imminent risk of loss to which the *Great Eastern* was exposed in the storm of 1865, by a similar apparatus, will not be sorry to hear that the *Great Eastern* will sail without one this time. On all vessels where it has been tried it has never been of the slightest use, and always a source of more or less serious apprehension. In backing over the cable, therefore, the *Great Eastern* will use her paddles only. The floats of the latter have been reduced to about a third of their width, and reeled in toward the axle, so as virtually to reduce them to a third of their diameter. This diminution of both surface and size will, of course, have a material effect on the question of speed, and even after the careful cleansing she is undergoing, not more than a knot an hour over the speed of last year is expected this time. Some old lengths of last year's cable have been stowed away on board the *Albany* and *Medway*. The Irish shore end is coiled on board the *William Corry*, which ship will leave with the *Great Eastern*. We much underrated the strength of this latter ponderous coil in a previous notice. The limit of its breaking strain has never been ascertained, but it is enormous. The outer covering of wires or rather iron bars about as thick as ordinary pokers, and it weighs upwards of 20 tons to the mile—nearly double the size and strength of the largest submarine cable ever made. The ships which are to take fuel for the *Great Eastern* to Berehaven have already started, and the whole squadron will sail from the Medway on Saturday next. The tide on that day will suit perfectly, but, as the channel is devious and the *Great Eastern* deep, she will only go at very slow speed till past the Downs, being carefully piloted so far by a Government vessel, which will precede her. At Berehaven she will fill up the rest of her coal while the *William Corry* is laying the shore end from under the cliffs at Valentia. This labor over, the splice will be made, and the *Great Eastern* will commence her work. For the first 100 miles from shore the new cable will be used, but down the gentle incline, into deep water, known in deep-sea nomenclature as the Irish bank, 300 miles of the cable of last year will be used, and for the rest of the route to Newfoundland the new cable only will be employed. The entire voyage out, if no accident occur, is expected to occupy not more than ten days. There is to be an important alteration in the plan of electrical operations this year. The expeditions of 1858 and 1865 proved, what is now well understood by engineers, that there is no difficulty in successfully laying a right copper across the Atlantic, but to lay such a rope with an insulated telegraph conductor in its interior without damaging its integrity has hitherto proved impracticable. This year, as we have said, great improvements have been made in the plan and apparatus for testing the electrical condition of the line. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company have secured the professional services of those eminent electricians, Prof. WILLIAM THOMSON and Mr. CROMWELL VARLEY, who are now the consulting electricians of that Company.

Last year the tests for determining the condition of faults and also the strength of earth currents were performed on board ship. This year accurate tests will be made at both ends of the cable, and a continuous exchange of results will be telegraphed from one to the other—the information which the shore can give to the ship being of the highest importance, to enable those on board ship to find and locate the position of a fault accurately and rapidly, should any unfortunately occur. The principal batteries used for testing will be on board ship, and the shore will have to read off and decipher these indications without any other access to the battery than what is afforded through the cable.

It is of the utmost consequence that the most competent electricians should be at each end of the cable, and it has been, therefore, finally decided that one of the consulting electricians shall be at each end of the line during the operation of paying out. Prof. THOMSON will go out in the *Great Eastern* with Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, while Mr. C. F. VARLEY will remain at Valentia.

Mr. R. A. GLASS, who will be also at Valentia during the submergence, will this time be assisted by the presence of highly competent authority in electrical matters, and such information will be exchanged almost hourly through the cable as will enable those on the shore to know not only the position of the *Great Eastern*, and the amount of cable paid out, but also the electric condition of the cable, and the approximate distance of faults, should any unfortunately be discovered. It is worthy of remark that during the manufacture of the 1865 cable and its being coiled on board the *Great Eastern*, several faults occurred. This year there has not been a single one, which is a good omen of success for this great enterprise. Messrs. THOMSON and VARLY will remain for some time at each end of the line after it has been laid, to work the cable by their new apparatus, known as the curb key. Mr. S. CANNING, Mr. HENRY CLIFFORD, and Mr. TEMPLE, are in absolute charge of the duties relating to laying the cable, and afterwards of finding the broken end of that so unfortunately lost last year. Capt. ANDERSON, assisted by his chief officer, Mr. HALPIN, has entire command of the ship. In case that a fault be indicated by the electric test at any time during the paying out, the course is to follow two directions, on an order being given by an officer in the electric-room, to stop and reverse the ship's engines, and to put on the greatest safe weight on the paying-out break. Thus, in the course of a very short time, the egress of the cable may be stopped, and, if the weather be propitious, the vessel may be kept, by judicious use of rudder, in the position so as to have required position for hours to allow the cable to hang almost vertically, with little more strain than the weight of the length of that portion of it between the ship and the bottom of the ocean. The best system of electric testing that has been brought into actual use, or even planned, cannot show within less than a mile the position of a fault consisting of a very slight loss of insulation, unless both ends of the cable be at hand. Whatever the character of the flaw may be, unless the electric tests demonstrate its position to be remote from the outgoing part, the only thing that can be done to find whether it be just on board or just overboard is to cut the cable as near the outgoing part as the mechanical circumstances will permit. The electric test immediately transferred to the fresh-cut seaward end will indicate instantly if the insulation be perfect between it and the shore. A few minutes more, and the tests applied to both the two ends of the remainder on board will show very closely the position of the fault, whatever its character may be. The engineers will then be able to make proper arrangements immediately for resplicing and paying out good cable, and for cutting out the fault from the imperfect part. But if this fault occurs between the land end and the fresh-cut seaward end on board ship, proper simultaneous tests on board ship and on shore must be employed to ascertain whether the fault lies so near the vessel as to make it advisable to haul back the cable until it is got on board. This plan has not hitherto been much adopted, but if properly executed it is sure to be efficacious. If, then, it be necessary to haul back the cable, steam power must be applied to reverse the paying-out machine, and by careful watching of the dynamometer, never letting it go beyond 30 or 35 cwt., and controlling the power accordingly, the cable, which can bear a strain of seven tons, will not break, and the fault will be got on board more surely, and possibly in a shorter time, than a "sulky salmon" of 30 pounds weight can be landed by an expert angler with a rod and line that could not bear 16 pounds. A question suggests itself: How is the cable of last year to be brought to the surface when hooked? The operations of last August failed simply from the fact that the available rope tackle and hauling machine were not strong enough for this unexpected experiment. On no occasion, however, was the electric cable itself broken. The strongest rope employed last year in raising it consisted of iron wire and hemp spun together. This was capable of bearing 14 tons, and had been prepared merely as a buoy rope, and was all in 100 fathom lengths, joined by shackles with swivels. It had been manufactured to provide for the contingency of being obliged, by stress of weather or other causes, to cut or leave the cable in deep or shallow water. The wire rope itself never gave way, but on two or three occasions a swivel yielded. At one point in the operation of hauling in, 900 fathoms of Manilla rope had to be employed for the upper part, there not being enough of wire rope left; and when 700 fathoms had been got in, it broke on board beside a shackle, and the remaining 200 fathoms of Manilla rope, with 1,540 fathoms of wire rope, the grapnel, and the electric cable which it had hooked, were all lost for the year 1865. With tackle sufficiently strong, and the hauling machine of adequate power, both being under perfect control, the lifting of a submarine cable, as good in mechanical quality as that of 1865, even from a depth of two nautical miles, is apparently practicable. The several plans of proceeding that have been proposed are of two classes—those in which by three or more ships it is proposed to bring a point of the cable to the surface without breaking it at all; and those in which it is to be cut or broken, and a point of the cable eastward from the break is to be brought to the surface.

With reference to either plan it is to be remarked that by lifting simultaneously by several grapnels so constructed as to hold the cable without slipping along it or cutting it, it is possible to bring a point of the cable to the surface without subjecting it to any strain amounting to the weight of a length of cable equal to the depth of the water. But so many simultaneous grapplings by ships crossing the line of cable at considerable distances from one another would be required, that this proposition is scarcely to be reckoned on practically, without cutting the cable at a point westward of the parts raised by the grapnels. On the other hand, with but three ships the cable might, no doubt, be brought to the surface, at any point along the line, without cutting it, and without subjecting it to much more strain than the weight corresponding to the vertical depth, as is easily seen when it is considered that the cable was laid generally with from 10 to 15 per cent. of slack.

The plan which seems surest and simplest is to cut the cable at any chosen point, far enough eastward of the present broken end to be clear of entanglement of lost buoy rope, grapnels, and the loose end of the electric cable itself; and then, or as soon as possible afterward, to grapple and lift at a point about three miles further eastward. This could be well and safely accomplished by two ships, one with a cutting grapnel and the other—the *Great Eastern* herself—with a holding grapnel. The latter on hooking will haul up cautiously, never going beyond a safe strain, as shown by the dynamometer. The other when assured that the *Great Eastern* has caught the cable will haul up at first cautiously, but ultimately, when the cable is got well off the bottom by the "big ship," the vessel on the west will move slowly eastward and haul up with force enough to cut or break the cable. This leaves three miles of free cable on the western side of the *Great Eastern* grapnel, which will yield freely eastward, even though partly lying along the bottom at first. She will then be able to haul up and work steadily eastward, so as to keep her grappling rope, and therefore ultimately the portion of the electric cable, hanging down on the two sides of the grapnel, as nearly vertical as is necessary to make sure work of getting the cable on board the vessel.

The handiness of the *Great Eastern*, about which so much scepticism has prevailed, has been proved to be sufficient for the requirements of the expedition in moderately fair weather. She has both screws and paddles—an advantage possessed by no other steamer in existence. By driving the screw at full power ahead and backing the paddles, to prevent the ship from moving ahead, or in case the screw should overpower the paddles by driving the paddles full power astern, and driving at the same time the screw ahead with power enough to prevent the ship from going astern, "steerage way" is created by the lash of water from the screw against the rudder, and by this means the *Great Eastern* can be steered effectually without going ahead. Thus, she is in calm or moderate weather as manageable as a small tug steamer, with reversing paddles, or even as a rowing boat. She has been made still more controllable than she was last year by the adoption of a plan to disconnect either paddle at any moment—a plan which we have said has been most successfully accomplished. It may, perhaps, be interesting to state that during the past Winter, and, indeed, up to the present day, the half of the cable laid last year has been incessantly watched and tested night and day. These tests show with great certainty that, up to the point of fracture, the cable is electrically perfect, and has actually improved in condition since it was first laid.

Sailing of the Expedition.

LONDON, Sunday, July 1.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, with the Atlantic Cable, left Medway at noon on the 30th of June for Bearhaven direct.

The laying of the cable will commence on the 10th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a further increase in the cash on hand of 22,200,000 francs.

It is affirmed active intervention is already decided upon.

The Bourse was very flat on the 29th, Rentes closing at 63.02.

Hungary.

A dispatch of the 27th from Pesth says: A royal rescript was read at the sitting of the Hungarian Chambers to-day, proroguing the Diet for an indefinite period on account of war. Previous to adjournment, both Houses passed resolutions regretting prorogation, but hoping for the speedy assembling of the Reichrath and the restoration of the Constitution. The Upper House added numerous expressions of loyalty to the Crown, and the sitting closed with cheers for the King.

Spain.

A large additional number of Sergeants implicated in the recent military revolt had been shot at Madrid.

The printing offices of the Progressist and Democratic newspapers had been closed by the Government.

Portugal.

A royal decree calls out the reserves of the army.

China.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, May 30.

Markets unchanged since the 25th inst.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, May 24.

Tea inactive. Silk nominal. Exchange 6s. 4d.

The Brazils.

(By Telegraph, via Lisbon.)

RIO JANEIRO, Friday, June 8.

The allies have gained a fresh victory over the Paraguayans, who lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, six guns and four flags.

A commercial crisis prevails at Rio.

The Coffee market is completely paralysed. Good firsts nominally quoted at 7,100@7,300; stock 130,000 bags. Exchange on London 23@24.

BAHIA, Wednesday, June 13.

Exchange 25½@26. Sugar—White, 2,170r.@2,250r; Brown, 2,100r.

PERNAMBUCO, Saturday, June 16.

Exchange 25½@26. White Sugar 2,600r.@2,850r.; Brown, 1,600r.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £191,273 sterling, and in the reserve of notes of £279,225. The returns were not sufficiently satisfactory to induce the Bank Directors to reduce the rate of discount, which still remains at 10 per cent., greatly to the disappointment of the commercial public. The charge of 10 per cent. has been borne for a longer period than on any previous occasion. The suspension is announced of Messrs. DADABHAI, MAOROJI & CO., East India merchants, London, with liabilities amounting to over £200,000 sterling.

The stock market was dull. Consols closed on the 29th at 88¾@88¾. There was a heavy demand for discount in connection with the closing payments of the quarter.

The Consolidated Bank was to resume business on the 2d July.

BARING BROS. quote bar silver at 5s. 1½d.; dollars, 5s.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING BROS. & Co. report a fair average business in 5-20s, which closed at 64¾@64¾. Eries closed at 37@37½, and Illinois at 79@79½. Other stocks neglected.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 30—A. M.

COTTON.—The Broker's circular says: The demand for Cotton has been unsatisfactory throughout the week, chiefly from the trade and up to Monday prices steadily advanced. During the last three days the market has been quieter, but the quotations of most descriptions are higher than last week. American is in general request, and after advancing in the early part of the week 1d.@1¼d. ₱ lb., closes about ¼d. said above last week's quotations. Other descriptions range nearly as highly finer to ¾d. dearer. Sales of the week 78,080 bales, including 5,380 on speculation and 10,450 for export. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	15½d.	Middling Orleans	14d.
Fair Mobile	15d.	Middling Mobile	13½d.
Fair Uplands	14½d.	Middling Uplands	13½d.

Yesterday (Friday) the market was quiet and easier, but not quotably lower. Sales of the day 8,000 bales. Stock on hand by actual count 938,670 bales, being 55,930 below the estimate. American Cotton on hand 424,130 bales, which is 22,920 under the estimate. At sea from India 535,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

Yesterday was to a moderate extent, and prices were just steady at Tuesday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is hot and forcing. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and HENRY JESSUP & SON report Flour very quiet, and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull at last quotations; Winter Red and Southern 11s.@11s. 6d. ₱ cental. Corn flat, at 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter easier; Mixed 28s. 6d.@29s. 3d. ₱ 480 lbs. for old and new.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., BRUCE & MCAULIFFE report: Beef firm but quiet. Pork unchanged. Bacon in better demand and rather firmer. Lard dull and nominal. Cheese firm for fine, but inferior neglected. Tallow opened firm and active, but closes dull.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' circular reports: Ashes—Small sales of Pots at 28s. 9d.; no sales of Pearls from lack of supplies. Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee very dull. Rice quiet, being checked by the advanced rates demanded. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 6s. 9d. Linseed quiet but firm. Hemp advanced 2s. for Manila. Linseed Oil, 28s.@28s. Linseed Cake quiet. Sperm Oil slow at £127@£128 for Winter bagged. Resin—Sales of American Black at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d., and Common at 6s. 6d.@7s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 42s. for American. Petroleum dull at 1s. 10d.@2s. for refined; Spirits, 9d.@1s. ₱ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING & Co. report American WHEAT and FLOUR scarce. FLOUR 28s.@32s. ₱ bbl. WHEAT firm; 2s.@3s. dearer, but closes quiet and advance barely maintained; Winter red 52s.@60s. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE firm and dearer. IRON quiet; Rails and Bars, £6; Scotch Pig, 58s. cash. LINSEED inactive. LINSEED CAKES in small supply and very firm. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE lower; American 41s. LINSEED OIL steady at 36s. 6d. SPERM OIL firm at £128. COD £46. RICE dearer. TEA irregular. TALLOW tending downward; P. Y. C. 42s. spot. Refined PETROLEUM 2s. ₱ gallon.

Programme of Yale College Commencement Week, 1866.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, July 22—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. W. B. CLARKE, Professor of Divinity.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, July 23 and 24—Examination of candidates for admission to College.

TUESDAY EVENING—Concio ad Clerum, by Rev. L. PERRIN, of New Britain.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 25—Business meeting of Phi Beta Kappa Society.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 25—Annual meeting of Alumni.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 25—Annual meetings of Linonia and Brothers' Societies.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 25—Oration before Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Hon. A. D. WHITE, of Syracuse, and Poem by Hon. G. H. HOLLISTER, of Litchfield.

Also, on WEDNESDAY—Class-meetings are appointed for Classes of 1816, 1821, 1826, 1836, 1840, 1841, 1846, 1851, 1856, 1860, 1863.

THURSDAY, July 26—Commencement.

Important Order from Gen. Grant.

CRIMES AGAINST OFFICERS AND CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SOUTH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 44.—Department, District and Post-Commanders in States lately in rebellion, are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with commission of crimes against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

An Assault by the Paraguayans—The Allies Warned of the Movement, and Repulse the Attack—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Friday, June 8, 1866.

In the afternoon of the same day that the American packet left for the States, the English mail-boat arrived from Montevideo with dates to the 30th ult., and the important news of the severest battle that has been fought during this war. On the 20th the allied army advanced to the border of Estero Bellaco, and finding the Paraguayans had raised a few works to impede their march, the Commander-in-Chief ordered a few Brazilian and Oriental battalions to the front to dislodge the enemy, which was done immediately. The allied army then crossed the *paso* of Estero Bellaco and encamped for the night. On the two following days the enemy's position was carefully reconnoitered, and everything disposed for an assault upon their intrenched lines on the 20th. On the morning of that day a Paraguayan Major deserted, and, coming over to the allies, warned the Commander-in-Chief that he was going to be attacked at once. In consequence of this a line of battle was immediately formed, and every preparation made to give the Paraguayans a warm reception. Had it not been for this timely warning, the allies would have been taken by surprise, for the third or fourth time during this campaign, by the enemy that Gen. MITRE affects to despise so much.

At 11:30 o'clock in the morning, more than